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Guardsmen Due Home; Greece Gets New Threat; SEC to Control Trusts

The World's Day—At a Glance
Aug. 23, 1940

In New England: Guardsmen Due to Return

Twenty thousand New England members of the National Guard, including 12,000 from Massachusetts, will return to their homes by special train and motor convoy beginning tomorrow at 5 p. m. and continuing until 3 a. m. Sunday. They are returning from three weeks of training in Northern New York. [Details: Page 11.]

The Farm Security Administration announced a program to aid Portuguese cranberry growers on Cape Cod by sponsoring co-operatives. Needed first is a Portuguese-speaking Administrator. [Details: Page 11.]

The rush for American citizenship prior to the fingerprinting of aliens, which commences Tuesday, continued with announcement by the United States Bureau of Naturalization at Boston that citizenship applications there had risen from 3,500 in June to 22,000 in July. [Details: Page 11.]

Days of wooden ships are being revived on the New England coast as the Nation's defense needs clog steel-ship building plants. [Details and pictures: Page 11.]

Lynn, Mass., paradoxically has more of its citizens at work than for many months, while carrying one of the heaviest relief loads in its history. [Details: Page 11.]

Threats Increase Italo-Greek Tension

In Greece, tension mounted as highly placed Italians threatened that Italy would invade Greece if Britain should take over any of the Greek Isles for naval bases. Britain indicated that it was continuing its unilateral guarantee of Greek territory, but made no mention of charges that it might occupy Corfu. [Details: Page 5.]

In Washington: Investment Trusts Under SEC

President Roosevelt signed into law today legislation giving the Securities and Exchange Commission authority to regulate investment trust companies, and termed it "another milestone" in the Administration's "vigorous program" to protect investors.

The Senate sent to the White House the legislation authorizing the President to call out 396,000 National Guardsmen and Army reserves for any period of 12 consecutive months.

Members of the new United States-Canada Defense Board were named by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister King, to devise strategy for defending North America against invasion. [Details: Page 1.]

The House approved and sent to the Senate legislation authorizing the President to seize for national defense use any machine tool or other war supply sold but not yet delivered to any foreign nation.

Britain's blockade of German and Italian transactions with the United States appeared strengthened as the Post Office revealed that eastbound American mails are again being routed through Bermuda subject to British censors there.

An industrial plan to encourage private financing of plant expansion for national defense and to reimburse the Government for similar Federal contributions is being advanced jointly by the War Department and the Defense Commission. [Details: Page 2.]

Now apparently out of danger in its refugee-carrying voyage from Finland, the United States Army transport American Legion is scheduled to dock in New York Aug. 28, according to the State Department.

The Department of Agriculture has decided to await developments in Europe's food blockade before establishing production goals for next year, announced Secretary Henry A. Wallace.

President Roosevelt urged immediate compulsory military training, on grounds new increments of man power were needed now to learn to use modern equipment already on hand. [Details: Page 1.]

Japanese Renew Air Attack on Chungking

Chungking, China (AP)—Japanese warplanes resumed their heavy bombing of this capital of the Chinese Central Government today after 48 hours of quiet. The Government considered the compulsory removal of all civilians except high officials and those directly serving war needs. Approaches to the city were bombed as well as an area largely devoted to the trade in wood oil (tung oil). Voluntary departures from the city are being speeded up and reconstruction of recently destroyed homes and shops has been forbidden.

Spain Returns Telephone Property

Lisbon, Portugal (AP)—Local representatives of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company said today that the Spanish Government has returned the company's $125,000,000 worth of properties in Spain to its American management. Formal announcement that military intervention in the company's control has ceased will be delayed until a general meeting of shareholders is held, it was stated, but American executives and technicians are again directing operations.

War Summary: Nazi Guns Shell Dover

Shelling of Dover by long-range German guns from across the Channel followed yesterday's attack on a convoy close to the English coast. Although the damage done was insignificant many residents of Dover began moving out of the town. A German claim that the British were replying with similar long-range guns was denied in London. [Details: Pages 1 and 4.]

Bombing in London by German airmen during the night kept the alarm going for 45 minutes. Little serious damage was reported.

Italian airmen bombed a British convoy escorted by two destroyers in the Eastern Mediterranean but no report is available as to any sinking or serious damage

British raids were directed against Italian troop concentrations at Bomba and Derna in Libya, some 100 miles from the Egyptian frontier.

U. S.-Costa Rica Military Agreement Reported

San Jose, Costa Rica—An understanding on Costa Rican military co-operation with the United States is reported reached in conversations between President Guardia and a United States military mission, although no details were announced.

Partial Transylvanian Transfer Looms

Turnu Severin, Rumania (AP)—The possibility that the Transylvanian problem may be solved by compromise involving the partial transfer of populations was seen today as the Hungarian-Rumanian delegation chiefs headed back here for renewal of their discussions.

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Air Base Plans

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 23 (AP)—Political observers expressed belief today that a special meeting of the House of Assembly, called for tomorrow afternoon, may be linked with proposals to lease air bases to the United States in British possessions in the Western Atlantic.

Three secret meetings already have been held this week, with the subject of discussion closely guarded.

On New World's Doorstep

By a Staff Photographer

London Evacuees Reach Boston to Stay for 'Duration of the War'

Introducing, left to right, Gerald Henderson, Egerton Coghill, Faith Coghill (Egerton's sister), and Michael Henderson (Gerald's brother). They are shown as they lined up for the benefit of immigration inspectors today. Gerald's impression of the proceedings seems a bit questionable.

City and WPA Plan $399,000 Park Program

A program of improvements for Boston playgrounds, parks, and avenues involving $285,000 in WPA funds and $114,000 in city funds, and including installation of two traffic circles near Jamaica Pond, construction of new tennis courts in Mattapan, and of new field houses in South Boston and the Back Bay, was announced by Park Commissioner William P. Long today.

The five projects, the first of which he hopes to start next month, have all been approved by WPA authorities, Mr. Long stated.

Largest project on the list is a $195,000 plan to improve traffic conditions on streets skirting Jamaica Pond. Traffic circles will be constructed at the intersection of Perkins and Chestnut streets, and at the Arborway and Prince Street. Perkins Street, which now is about 22 feet wide, will be widened an additional 20 feet by use of city-owned ground, Mr. Long said.

Other Things to Be Done

This project also involves constructing traffic islands, curbs, a dividing strip, sidewalks, culverts, retaining walls and catch basins. A few trees will have to be removed. The roadways will be straightened, and there will be new landscaping and lawn building, together with planting of some new shrubs and trees. Some of the rebuilding work will probably be done during the winter, the Commissioner stated.

The first project to get under way will be the construction of a field house and auxiliary work on the Fens, near Muddy River at Charlesgate West. Grouped with this proposed erection of a bandstand with lighting and seating facilities, and other improvements at Marine Park in South Boston. Also, another field house will be built at the Wood Avenue Playground in Hyde Park. The total cost of these improvements will be about $90,000, the Commissioner went on.

As the Mission Hill federal low-cost housing project in Roxbury speeds toward completion, the Commissioner has also received approval for a project to improve the recreational facilities at Mission Hill Playground.

Baseball and Tennis

This will include grading and surfacing the baseball field and the running track; resurfacing the children's play area; erection of new fences and planting of trees; and installation of tennis courts, swings, teeters, and benches. This would cost approximately $26,000.

Enlargement of the playground area by excavations and relocation of tennis courts is on the schedule for the George H. Walker Playground in Mattapan. Three new tennis courts will be built, and all the tennis facilities given new bituminous surfacing. Concrete bleachers to accommodate 2,500 people will be installed. The building of retaining walls and new fences is also involved in this project, which will cost an estimated $83,000.

The smallest of the five projects is a $5,300 proposal to install new chain link fences, concrete gutters, and stone masonry walls at the Dorchester South Cemetery. This will also include loaming and grading.

'Guest Children' Reach Boston On Good Ship 'Early August'

Four smallish English "guest children" walked down the gangplank of the Steamship Yarmouth at Boston this morning with all the confidence of world travelers.

"Children, step ashore in America for the first time," said Mrs. J. W. Farley of Needham with whom two of them are to stay "for the duration."

Their names are Faith Coghill, her brother, Egerton, and Gerald and Michael Henderson — and they have all come from or near London. Their fathers are officers in the Army and Navy and their only traveling companion until Mrs. Farley met them in Halifax was their nurse, Anne Walker. Gerald and Michael are going to stay with Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Henderson in Milton.

Gayety was the keynote of the landing. Michael and Gerald explored part of the pier while Faith and Egerton answered questions. They were "glad to be here." They "expected to like it." There was "no reason to look upon them with pity." They were world travelers on a lark.

Asked if they had any raids before they left, Egerton said carelessly, "Oh yes, quite a few. When I was going to school near Oxfordshire we had to go to shelter twice in one night."

On questions concerning their passage across they maintained a discreet silence. Once when Faith had spontaneously answered a question about their convoy she quickly said, "I shouldn't have told that, please cross it out."

As to the name of the boat that brought them across—they were quite prepared to tell what her name was. "Early August," they cried in chorus—"that's what she was called 'Early August'—anyway that's what we call her." It was a good joke on the reporters and they made the most of it.

Egerton clutched a half-size violin case in his arms but he said he only played once during the voyage and then, with a twinkle in his eye, "Only to annoy somebody," and he looked roguishly at his sister.

Pennies for Taxes, Mint on Overtime

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23 (AP)—The Philadelphia Mint is running 24 hours a day, seven days a week—and is still behind schedule.

Although turning out 4,100,000 coins daily, Superintendent Edwin H. Dressel has issued a call for 30 machinists as part of an expansion plan.

Because of an unprecedented demand for pennies, the result of defense taxes, Mint officials said nothing but coppers were turned out during July.

Argentine Assembly Expected To Nullify Ortiz Resignation

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 23 (AP)—Supporters of Argentine President Roberto M. Ortiz predicted today a joint Legislative Assembly called for tomorrow afternoon would give their leader a vote of confidence, thus overriding his resignation and reaffirming his prestige in the eyes of the Nation.

A preliminary canvass showed 123 of a possible total of 190 members favored a vote of confidence.

Señor Ortiz, who delegated general executive powers to Vice-President Ramon Castillo June 3 when he retired temporarily from active duty, submitted his resignation yesterday because a Senate investigation into a high-priced Army land purchase had "soiled my office" by attacking two of his Cabinet members, although Señor Ortiz himself was not named.

The first public show of the President's popularity was manifested last night by an impromptu parade to the Ortiz home, with marchers singing the national hymn and shouting demands he remain in office.

The demonstrators then paraded to the War Ministry, where they expressed their approval of the War Minister, Gen. Carlos Marquez.

General Marquez and Finance Minister Pedro Groppo were the Cabinet members charged by the Senate committee with negligence under the budgetary laws in permitting the purchase of land for El Palomar Airdrome at a price of 2,450,303 pesos (about $612,000), which the committee asserted was five times its actual value.

General Marquez conferred with high Army officers yesterday, apparently in an effort to keep control of Argentina's military forces, and subsequently petitioned Vice-President Castillo for permission to remain in office long enough to defend himself against the committee charges.

Meanwhile, there were rumors Argentina's representative form of Government might undergo changes if President Ortiz' resignation were accepted. Ordinarily his powers would go to Vice-President Castillo, but some observers feared at least a temporary dictatorship might result.

Señor Ortiz returned to active administration of his office only last Tuesday, when the land purchase crisis came to a head. He declared in his letter of resignation, "no one unless he be wicked could so much as insinuate that I have covered or facilitated venality at any time in my lengthy public office."

Señor Ortiz asserted that although the land purchase was "a matter which arose outside the confines of my government as the investigation showed," the committee by naming members of his Cabinet had "soiled my office."

His administration was credited by his followers with giving the people their first fraud-free election since the 1920's.

Big Demand For FHA Homes

More than 300 homes of the "dollar-a-day" variety which can be purchased for as little as $300 to $400 down have been completed, and many of them sold to low incomed families in Wakefield, Revere, Chicopee and Waltham, according to an announcement today by John F. Malley, State Director of the Federal Housing Administration.

On these homes which the FHA is sponsoring with architectural supervision and building inspections, an average monthly payment of $25 is found sufficient to meet the charges for principal payments, interest, mortgage, insurance and taxes. Heat and utilities must be figured extra, but on homes of this size the combined figure for these should be about $10 or $12 more a month.

More than 100 of the new homes have been sold and are now being lived in. Interest in the four developments has brought as many as 1,000,000 visitors since the first one was opened in Wakefield last spring. Over the last week end 2,000 persons visited the three Greater Boston developments alone.

Federal Housing Administration officials point out that the type of families purchasing homes in the new low-cost home communities represents the working class whose average annual income is less than $2,000. Families consist of from two to four members and there are only a few cases where families exceed that number. Since the houses are small and have but two bedrooms, one living room with dining alcove, kitchen and bath, a family of more than five members would find the space inadequate and perhaps too crowded.

A large number of these families need a garage which usually is built while the home is in the process of construction. Lots range from 5,000 to 7,500 square feet and all homes are completely insulated and heated by modern automatic units. All of the developments are located in metropolitan areas not too far removed from business centers, and are close to churches, schools and shopping areas.

The FHA's efforts to provide better housing for the mass of modest income earners in the State have brought amozing results, FHA officials point out. Many builders have studied the housing market in this section and have completed plans for new low-cost homes to be started in the Fall, which will be priced right and within the range of the modest income earner's ability to purchase.

For the first time in the history of this country, it is said, the workingman and his family can enjoy the benefits and comforts of a home of their own. This has been accomplished by modern, flexible financing facilities.

Other Real Estate news on Pages 12 and 13.

President Asks Draft Now; Appoints Defense Board; Nazis Try Artillery Attack

British see propaganda value in new methods of Germans but place air mastery first.

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The Air Ministry announced tonight that R. A. F. bombers attacked German gun emplacements on the French coast between Calais and Boulogne for several hours despite heavy antiaircraft fire.

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 23 — While the nuisance value of the German bombardment of the British coast and of the shipping in the Straits of Dover yesterday is obvious, the possibility that this new development of the battle for Britain may have some serious significance is not overlooked by expert observers here.

It is realized that the operations so far should be regarded as the first experiment in a new line, but the view of most military authorities here is that the departure is unlikely to yield results of much military value. The propaganda importance, however, is admittedly great.

British War Office experts claim that they have gone very thoroughly into this matter of long-range artillery work and the reasons why they do not favor it as policy for themselves are described as five-fold.

Heavy Wear on Guns

In the first place guns of the caliber the Germans are using—something between 11 and 15 inches, it is supposed—have a short life.

Second, their efficacy depends to a large extent on observing results from the air.

Third, the cost of production and use is extremely high compared with bombing.

Fourth, the bursting power of a shell fired say from 20 miles is only a fraction of that of a heavy bomb.

Last, the factor of inevitable inherent uncertainty is too great to ensure effects of military value.

These authorities stress that long-range artillery can operate with real accuracy only if the men

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Dover Homes Quit Under Gun Attack

By the Associated Press

Dover, Eng., Aug. 23

Red and green moving vans packed with furniture moved ponderously up the Dover hills today, moving inhabitants and their goods out of this famous Kent seaport which has now become a front-line city.

For, while there was no official order to get out, a good many of the city's 41,000 persons have decided that things are too uncertain now that the Germans have begun their shelling of this coast by big guns across the Channel.

Red-Nazi Pact Finishes Year; Does It Work?

Exactly a year ago, Adolf Hitler startled the world by concluding trade and friendship treaties with his old arch-enemy, Soviet Russia. How has this accord prospered — both as to friendship and trade? The following article shows by means of numerous quotations from statistics, press comments, and speeches that relations between the two dictatorships are anything but cordial.

By Otto Zausmer
Economist and Lecturer on European Affairs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The first anniversary of the German-Russian friendship pact Aug. 23, following the trade pact of Aug. 16, 1939, may bring official celebrations — possibly even another pact—but little trade or friendship.

Despite assurances of close collaboration by Soviet and Nazi leaders, the co-operation has been more external than internal, or in other words, for public consumption in foreign countries and for practical purposes in the deal in Eastern Europe.

Many Russian moves so far have been a blow to its partner of the friendship pact. When Poland was overrun by the German invasion, the Soviet stepped in and without any risk, took what Herr Hitler must have coveted for himself: the oil wells of East Poland and the frontier with Rumania.

After Joseph Stalin had thus eliminated the danger of a Nazi attack on Rumania and Russia's southern frontier, he "protected" the three Baltic States, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia "against British Imperialism."

Britain Under Handicaps

If the British really had wanted to threaten the three States, they would have had to do so through the narrow Straits of the Skagerrak and Kattegat first, which was impossible in the face of Germany's strong defenses there. To reach home again, they would have had to retrace their steps with the prospect of being bottled up in the Baltic and destroyed by German forces.

But the fiction served its purpose. The next day Russia had taken the small nations under its wing. It was reported that the Soviets would build a "Maginot line" between them and the West. This Russian defense line was to reach from the westernmost point of Lithuania on the Baltic coast along the new German-Russian frontier through Poland down to the Hun-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Moscow Calls Date Of Vital Import

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Aug. 23

Izvestia, Soviet Russian Government newspaper, hailed today as "a date of great historic importance" the first anniversary of the German-Russian nonaggression pact.

It said that the signing of the treaty put an end to "enmity artificially fanned by war provocateurs" and was "a veritable turning point not only in the history of Soviet-German relations but also in the history of all Europe and not of Europe alone."

"In signing the treaty," it added, "both parties realized that ideological differences and a difference in state systems must not constitute an insurmountable obstacle for establishment of good-neighborly, friendly relations."

During months previous to the conclusion of the treaty, it asserted, "Britain and France strove to provoke armed conflict between the U. S. S. R. and Germany."

Blames long delay on action upon Congress —Bans compromise on conscription.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 — President Roosevelt declared positively today that he favors conscription and wants it to go into effect at once. By so doing he ended all doubt of his position and repudiated the so-called Maloney compromise which would postpone conscription until the next Congress in the hope that voluntary army enrollment would meet the nation's defense needs before then.

The President's stand was made on the heels of his announcement of the members of the new United States - Canada Joint Permanent Board of Defense, including Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York. Announced simultaneously by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada, the 11-man board is to hold its first meeting Monday, to devise strategy for the defense of North America.

In making the positive declaration on the draft, Mr. Roosevelt inferentially criticized Congress for delay, just as charges of "filibuster" were raised on the floor against opponents of the Burke-Wadsworth bill. At a press conference today he pointed out that the conscription bill had been pending before Congress since June 20 and that no action has yet been taken in either House.

Positive Stand

Mr. Roosevelt's declaration today goes further than either his previous general utterance or that of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican candidate for President who in his Elwood, Ind., speech, also indorsed military service in general terms.

Mr. Roosevelt based his discussion on a memorandum from Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, which he amplified and indorsed in passing, stressing the need for immediate additions to an Army which, under his proposal, would amount to about 1,200,000 next year.

The Roosevelt utterance today is apparently the go-ahead signal for the draft bill which has been marking time in Congress as members waited to see what position the presidential candidates would take. Mr. Roosevelt answered a question today as though primed for the subject. He said there was no further news of the Canadian-United States defense agreement, establishment of naval bases, or sale of destroyers to Great Britain. But to a query on the Maloney amendment he gave an explanation that took 20 minutes, beginning with a declaration that he was absolutely opposed to the compromise proposal.

President Roosevelt looked fresh, vigorous and decisive, as he began. As usual he was coatless as he talked behind his square-topped desk.

Sees Delay in Compromise

The so-called compromise would mean nearly a year of delay, he said. And we can't afford to wait a year, said the President. Time is of the essence.

So far the country has been concentrating on letting orders for equipment. But pretty soon, he said, the time is coming when the Nation will have the equipment without the men.

To fill up the present proposed Army of 400,000 at the present enhanced rate of recruiting would take a year alone, he declared.

The country needs another 400,000 men in the regular forces to build up adequate defense forces in addition to the force now authorized. To recruit that even at the present high rate would take another year, he declared.

Need for Trained Army

He based the need for a trained army on several points. First, he had observed himself, and the experience of other maneuvers had shown that although the men are willing they are "soft" and a 15-mile march was a terrible ordeal. The brutal fact was that certain armies in Europe were able to march 30 miles a day without flinching.

Then again, advance training, the President said, is requisite to familiarize men with necessary technical trades; with the essential teamwork and co-operation between units and between different military arms, like the air and ground forces, and with such complicated devices as the portable field radio sets, known as "walky-talkies" by which one regiment can keep in contact with another.

The President took an illustration from football to present his argument. Citing Knute Rockne, famous Notre Dame football coach, he contrasted his chances of a good

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

United States and Canada name defense board: Page 6.

How to Halt 'Columnists'? Disclose Methods, Says Knox

The following article by Secretary of the Navy Knox is intended to summarize four articles on fifth column activities written by Col. William J. Donovan and Edgar Mowrer and made public earlier this week.

By Frank Knox
Secretary of the Navy

The articles by Col. William J. Donovan and Mr. Edgar Mowrer which have appeared in the press of America have served, in my judgment, a highly useful purpose. Their frank purpose was in forewarning and thus forearming the American people against a subtle form of attack successfully used elsewhere by the totalitarian powers. Unpreparedness, surprise, then delay and finally panic are the essential features of this new form of attack. Summarizing, the purposes of such propaganda are to accomplish the following objectives:

First, to create confusion of thought, suspicion and dissension among the masses in order to weaken their morale and lower the stamina of the people.

Secondly, to incite jealousy and antagonism between different classes of society, as well as between various political, racial, and religious groups. This is an effective means of weakening a country, by disrupting its unity of purpose and action.

Third, to retard any effective preparation for defense. In all the conquered countries of Europe, the pacifists were stimulated to the utmost activity. Prominent officials and politicians, who were conscientious pacifists, were induced to use their influence against large-scale armament. Church dignitaries were covertly worked upon on similar grounds to express publicly their disapproval. The radical labor element was secretly urged to oppose the plans of the government for enlisting them in any war. In France, labor's sabotage of the armament program was a factor in that country's lack of essential equipment. Such activities were carried on at the very time when the Nazis were driving the working people of Germany to the limit of their strength to create those implements of war with which she conquered France. Now those same French workmen who listened to fifth column agitation against their former Government, have been ordered to work 56 hours a week with no extra pay for overtime, and this is just the beginning of Nazi rule in France.

Fourth, the fear of radicalism so prevalent among the rich and the ruling classes in England and in France was used as a potent argument for a more friendly, tolerant feeling toward the Nazi regime, and as a point of leverage for a policy of appeasement. Subtle persuasion, secret pressure, and in all probability, open bribery were all used to break down the loyalty and to secure the cooperation of a few key men in official positions and in the armies. When the final crisis came, these traitors contributed dramatically to the collapse of allied resistance in Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, and probably in France.

Fifth, before the outbreak of war and throughout its earlier stages, the smaller countries were constantly urged to maintain their neutrality and were warned to avoid any collaboration with other nations for their common defense. Government officials and the public, by means of propaganda, were constantly assured of safety and immunity from war, if only they practiced the strictest neutrality and abstained from military cooperation with their neighbors. The little Democracies were so impressed with this myth of neutrality and the security it would give them, that the Nazis were successful in their strategy of overrunning one Nation at a time and thus avoided any united opposition. Fifth column propaganda played an important part in keeping public attention focused on the necessity for a neutrality which, in the end, proved to be pure fiction and which made effective defense impossible.

Those personal privileges which in our democracy we value so highly—freedom of speech and of the press—make us particularly vulnerable to this new form of warfare. It represents a new and a grave danger for a self-governing country which springs from many nationalities.

Fortunately, there is an effective primary means of defense against the underhand activities of fifth column agents. It lies in tearing down the veil of secrecy and subterfuge under which they operate, to inform our citizens in detail as to means they employ and their purposes.

A secondary means of defense lies in the timely discernment of fifth column methods, with prompt counteraction wherever possible. This is a duty which requires intelligent and organized co-ordination. We should be ready to back this program with all the energy and resources at our command. It is a problem which requires thought and organization. It is more immediate even than the military problem. The latter, if we cannot solve the former, may well be incapable of solution.

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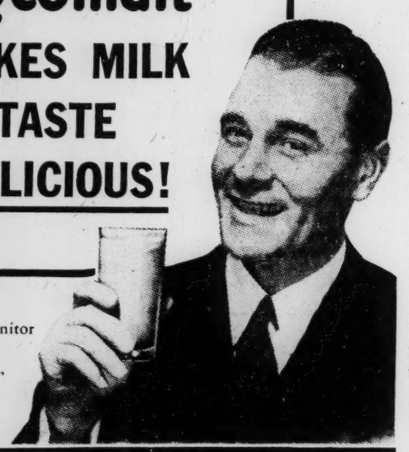

A Reader of The Christian Science Monitor David Bigelow, Miami Beach, Florida, writes:

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Labor Congress Votes Support To Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 22—The New York State Federation of Labor, representative of conservative trade unionism, is today on record in indorsement of the New Deal and President Roosevelt for re-election. The vote came late yesterday after a heated debate in which the opposition, led by the building trades delegates, registered vehement objections to the resolution and was supported by minority groups from New York City and Rochester.

When the vote was taken, there was only one "no," with some delegates refusing to ballot, however. Thereupon Thomas J. Lyons, President of the federation, declared the resolution adopted unanimously.

The resolution follows:

"Whereas, since his incumbency in the office as President in 1932 to the present date he has adhered to the policies of safeguarding human freedom and liberty and has brought about by legislative means many important laws for the protection of the workers of our country, among others being the National Labor Relations Act, which gives to all workers affirmative recognition of the right to organize and marks a cornerstone in the history of labor, and the Social Security Act, which establishes the fundamental principles of governmental responsibility for the alleviation of unemployment, assistance of the aged and dependents and the care of child and maternal welfare, and the Fair Labor Standards Act, which stands as a bulwark against extreme forms of exploitation by fixing minimum wages and maximum hours, and the Walsh-Healy Act, which guarantees the payment of prevailing wages to workers employed under Government contracts; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the New York State Federation of Labor, in its seventy-seventh annual convention assembled at the City of Niagara Falls, N. Y., does hereby again, on his labor record, in accordance with its nonpartisan political policy of rewarding its friends and defeating its enemies, indorse the candidacy of Franklin D. Roosevelt for President of the United States and pledge to him our whole-hearted support."

The reading of the resolution was followed by a great demonstration by the delegates, who stood on their seats and cheered the President's name.

The opponents of the resolution based their objections to it on the anti-trust court action filed against them and other unions by Thurman Arnold, Assistant United States Attorney General. Following adoption of the resolution, the convention went on record condemning the Arnold suits and demanding that the Government "put an immediate stop to these attacks, which have served only to bring about undeserved and unjustified shame to the labor movement and which can have only the effect of destroying the standards of the building trades workers."

The Federation adopted another resolution to amend the Constitution to bar from office any person belonging to a party or parties which seek overthrow of the United States form of government. The resolution, offered by Joseph F. Ryan, President of the International Longshoremen's Association and Chairman of the convention's Committee on Constitution, was adopted unanimously, although a few Communists were delegates to the convention. Under the resolution they would be barred after the present session.

The resolution was adopted following addresses by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, United States Senator James M. Mead and George Meany, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, all of whom demanded that steps be taken to protect the country against the influence of "subversive elements."

"The American people will tolerate no subversive activities either of Nazi or Communist origin," Governor Lehman declared. "We will continue to value above all else the safeguards to our liberties. We will not, however, permit anyone under the smokescreen of liberty to attack the liberty and democracy of others."

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Junior Achievement of Chicago

Members of First Junior Achievement Specialty Company

Left to right: John Egan, Vice-President; Joe Colman, Director; Jack Buehler, President; Edward Hedlund, Director.

Chicago Youths Learn About Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Seventeen youths gathered around a long table in an upper room of Hamilton Park field house here recently and put finishing touches on their new business venture, the manufacture of what they think is a "humdinger of a product."

They have the distinction of being the first Junior Achievement Company in Chicago adding one more to the thousand or more such business enterprises owned, operated, managed, and worked for by young Americans. The invasion of this movement, which for two decades has been thriving in the East, into the Middle West spreads the initiative to American youth in this part of the country, according to Phil Hanna, President of Junior Achievement of Chicago, and editor of the Chicago Journal of Commerce.

The youths around the table adopted the name First Junior Achievement Specialty Company. They were almost total strangers when they came together. The Lions' Club of Englewood started the ball rolling. The Lions inserted an article in the local newspaper asking boys who might be interested in operating a little business and manufacturing to send in letters giving their qualifications. Exactly 31 epistles came in. Since 17 is the outside number for a Junior Achievement Company, the Lions decided to sponsor "two companies," the second to get under way soon.

Breaking Deadlock

Facing a deadlock in the election of president, the boys gave the two contesting candidates a minute each in which to expound his qualifications and promises. Jack Buehler then was named to head the company.

With other officers elected and a board of directors chosen, members of the company then settled down to plan their stock selling. Each share will sell for 50 cents, Jack reported later, "We will allow only four shares to a person because we don't want any individual to get control," he said. They figure it will take about $100 capital to get started.

The most important item, of course, is the article to be manufactured. After casting about for some time the boys have chosen one which they believe will sell "like hot cakes." It is an illuminated house number to be mounted on a post and set up in front yards of new suburban homes where street lights are poor. The figures will be outlined in aluminum and inset with little reflector buttons. Headlights of automobiles coming up from either direction will immediately illuminate the number, Jack explained.

Six other groups of youngsters in Chicago are on the verge of organizing junior achievement companies, according to A. R. Snyder, who is assisting Mr. Hanna in introducing the movement here.

Newspaper Specialty

One company, consisting of boys who deliver newspapers from door to door, is investigating what it will cost to manufacture a unique box top for their little delivery wagons which will hold the papers folded and sticking upright ready to be grabbed off at each door.

One of the great appeals of Junior Achievement as Mr. Snyder explained it, is that the boys are learning business methods and all angles of the relationship of labor to capital and of management to employees. The boys rotate in office so that each has a chance at being president, treasurer, salesman, factory worker, member of board of directors, and thus they get practical experience which stands them in good stead when they apply for employment, he pointed out.

The prevailing motive in these Junior Achievement Companies, which are really big business scaled down to the money resources and leisure time of young Americans, is to learn the spirit of American enterprise and practical experience in finding out how the wheels of American economy turn, actually being a part of a business, Mr. Snyder pointed out.

Willkie's Swing Through West Charted at New York Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—With a campaign itinerary drawn to his own measurements to go to as many places as possible, stop as often as possible, and meet as many people as possible between now and election, Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential nominee, today was giving his attention here to the political strategy behind a canvass that his party managers assert will be one of the most extensive ever made by a candidate for the presidency.

Meanwhile it had been determined in a day of conferences that the Republican nominee's first go at the national hustings would be a 3,800-mile swing, starting out from Rushville, Ind., now his personal campaign base, on Saturday, Sept. 14. Within 15 days thereafter, he will have traversed 18 states in the South and West and North, dipping boldly into territory that gave huge majorities to the New Deal ticket in the last two presidential elections.

Mr. Willkie traced the itinerary on a map for reporters, taking in the state of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan. He said that Mrs. Willkie would accompany him on the tour.

Major Speech in Kansas

The first major address is to be at the Coffeyville (Kan.) High School, where he taught history 27 years ago, with others listed for Los Angeles, and San Francisco, Calif.; Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Wash.; somewhere in Iowa, and Detroit, Mich., where the opening swing will end before the convention of the National Federation of Republican Women's Clubs on Sept. 30.

As many stops at smaller communities as his train schedule will permit are to be integrated in the tour, for Mr. Willkie already has shown himself adept at extemporaneous talks and wants to speak to "the folks" at Tulsa, Okla., Amarillo, Texas; Albuquerque, N. M.; Gallup, Winslow, Flagstaff, and Phoenix, Ariz.; San Bernardino, Calif.; Sand's Point, Idaho; Missoula, Miles City, and Glenville, Mont.; and Dickinson, Bismarck and Fargo, N. D.

Conference With Leaders

Mr. Willkie announced his tour after day-long conferences with Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican National Chairman; Samuel F. Pryor, eastern director of the Republican National Committee, and other of his campaign managers at the nominee's New York City personal headquarters in the Hotel Commodore. The necessity for including the Pacific Coast states in the schedule entails cancellation of tentative engagements for the candidate to address the American Legion's national convention in Boston on Sept. 24, and the New York State Republican convention in White Plains on Sept. 2.

Subsequent trips in October will take Mr. Willkie deeper into the solid South area, with Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina thus far listed for the later journeys.

Mr. Willkie told his press conference that he had reached no decision on whether to go into Maine, which elects State officials on Sept. 9.

Informed that President Roosevelt would make a Labor Day trip into the South that will find him speaking in Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tenn., Mr. Willkie remarked that, "Of course, those speeches will be strictly nonpolitical; mine will be political, but they will be announced as such."

Full Canvass Under Way

Discussion of itinerary, organization problems, and all else of campaign moment which had been awaiting his return here from the West continued to preoccupy Mr. Willkie and his campaign heads here today.

Meanwhile, convinced that the Independent Democratic movement for the Willkie ticket will not go very far, especially in the South, unless voters of that party were given some place to go on the ballot beside the Republican column, leaders of the Democrats-for-Willkie organization today had undertaken a state-by-state canvass as it concerns separate tickets of electors.

For two hours last night, Mr. Willkie explored this situation with Lewis W. Douglas, one-time New Deal Director of the Bureau of the Budget; John W. Hanes, who was New Deal Undersecretary of the Treasury, and Dr. Alan Valentine, President of the University of Rochester, heads of the Democratic insurgent movement. Afterward Mr. Hanes indicated that Texas, Florida, Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee were the chief commonwealths under consideration for the invasion.

An assertion by the Democratic National Chairman, Edward J. Flynn, that Mr. Willkie did not have a chance to break into the Solid South was reported to the Republican nominee, who said it was "interesting and amusing, but why should he even make the statement if there is nothing to my hopes?"

"It sounds to me," Mr. Willkie added, "as though Mr. Flynn is disturbed about Texas."

Pennsylvania 'Safe'

Mr. Willkie likewise gave careful survey yesterday to the Pennsylvania political outlook in conference with Gov. Arthur H. James, who assured the Republican nominee that he would have at least a 300,000 majority in the Keystone State. The Governor captured the State from New Deal control in 1938 by this majority and said that if Mr. Willkie were as sure of carrying New York as he was of Pennsylvania, he had nothing to worry about.

To the list of Democrats deserting to the Willkie standard had been added today the names of Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, President of Union College, and Dr. William H. Cowley, President of Hamilton College. In a joint letter of adherence, the two educators based their defection on President Roosevelt's third-term bid, stating that it was "one of the implications of democracy that it need not indefinitely depend upon any one man."

"To us," they wrote, "the recent Democratic convention scandalously illustrated the startling dangers of political power too long retained."

Another new-found supporter of prominence to come to the fore was Robert E. Greenwood, onetime Mayor of Fitchburg, Mass., and active in Massachusetts politics, with the declaration that he saw in the re-election of President Roosevelt "as much of a calamity as his original election was a desirable thing."

Migrant Children Guided in Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Migrant children are learning constructive enjoyment in the migrant workers' camps of the Santa Clara Valley, through the guidance of a volunteer group of workers organized under the auspices of the San Jose Ministerial Association.

Headed by the Rev. Jeannette Ferris, with informal headquarters at her home here, the volunteers solicit public donations of toys, sewing materials for the girls, clean magazines and books, drawing and writing materials, including sports equipment.

The Committee, with the Rev. W. E. Kirby official representative of the Ministerial Association, declared the workers are greatly impressed by the intelligence and cooperation of the children who are approached as friends.

Some daily vacation Bible schools are being organized for the children but most efforts are devoted to increasing the recreation opportunities and facilities.

Floor of Pacific

The floor of the Pacific Ocean is, on the average, nearly two and one-half miles deep.

Industrial Contract Plan Expected to Speed Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—An industrial contract plan to encourage private financing of plant expansion essential to national defense and to reimburse the Government for similar Federal contributions is being advanced jointly by the War Department and the National Defense Advisory Commission here today.

The plan, which it is hoped will definitely end some of the log-jams now hampering defense production, calls for a contract between a company engaged in defense production expansion and the Government whereby, in addition to the price paid for the company's products, the Government will pay the company the price of the expansion in five annual payments.

At the end of five years, if the present national defense emergency is then judged to be over, the company has two alternatives: It can either relinquish contract to the expansion financed by the Government or it can buy the facilities from the Government. If the latter course is chosen, a fair price for the property would be determined by a board of arbitration, composed of one arbiter chosen by the company, one by the Government, and one by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the company's district.

Legality Upheld

After several weeks of study the Comptroller General of the United States has ruled that the plan is feasible and that such a contract is permissible between the Government and private manufacturers.

The War Department and the Commission believe that the plan, which would ensure manufacturers against losses in undertaking plant expansion, will greatly encourage such expansion and will make private financiers more willing to advance funds for such defense expansion. Even though the present national crisis is considered to be over before five years are gone, the contracts would still hold good and government payments would continue until the entire expansion cost is met.

If the company decides to buy the plant from the Government at the end of the five-year term and does not wish to submit its valuation to an arbitration board for the determination of "fair value," it will be permitted to purchase it on the basis of original cost minus depreciation.

Contract Is Ready

The Defense Commission, whose interest in the plan is believed traceable to William S. Knudsen, its production chief, is expected to make the industrial contract form public today. There has been no indication as yet when it will be offered to prospective plant-expansionists.

It is reported in financial circles here that banks have already studied the proposed contract form and provisions and have decided that they could advance loans upon the governmental guarantees contained therein. It is pointed out, however, that before a company could turn such a contract over to a bank as collateral for a loan, there would have been a change in current laws regulating the assignment of claims against the Government. Legislation looking toward this end is already before Congress.

Meanwhile, the House Ways and Means Committee has finished its study of the 96-page report on the excess profits bill and will speed its consideration of it in an effort to bring this important measure before the House by the middle of next week.

Help Seen in Bill

Administration leaders have high hopes that this bill, which permits a five-year amortization of defense expansion costs, will encourage the expansion of plants vital to national defense. Such plants would have to be certified by the War or Navy Department as engaged in defense production. The excess profits tax bill, while recovering for the Government profits above a certain figure on a graduated scale, also provides for the suspension of the Vinson-Trammel Act, which limits profits on Federal airplane and warship contracts.

Officials here are confident that the amortization measure, combined with the new industrial contract plan, will start defense expansion upon the upward swing that many persons believe should have started at least three months ago.

Curb on Sabotage

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson asked Congress yesterday to extend existing laws concerning sabotage to acts committed during times of national emergency.

Present law, Mr. Stimson pointed out in a letter to Speaker William B. Bankhead, is operative only in times of war.

He proposed a maximum penalty of 10 years' imprisonment and a fine of $10,000 for persons convicted of damaging war materials or otherwise sabotaging defense works.

Support for Draft

DETROIT, Aug. 23 (AP)—Compulsory military training through selective draft was approved in a resolution by United States Spanish War Veterans concluding their forty-second annual encampment here yesterday.

The resolution also urged that all schools, colleges and universities supported wholly or in part by public funds be required to institute military training.

Bolivia Seeks Larger Trade For Its Eastern Provinces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—The Government's advocacy of an early date for the Regional Economic Conference of River Plate Powers, convened by Pan American recommendation, is in line with the "new course of Bolivia's destiny," referred to by President Peñaranda in his Message to Congress.

This "new course" is to encourage development of the eastern provinces, so that their products—oil and rubber among them—can follow the natural outlets to the Atlantic.

The River Plate Conference participants, in addition to Bolivia, will be Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil. As a glance at the map will show, each one of these countries has important fluvial connections with the Plate Each is anxious to join in a cooperative effort to exploit the wealth of this vast region by first completing the chain of rail and river communications.

Bolivia would like to see the Conference convened by Aug. 25, but Brazil has asked for postponement until Oct. 12 next. The venue is Montevideo, Uruguay, and the formal object, study of economic co-operation agreements and amplification of free transit by the affluents of the River Plate.

Boliva Has More to Gain

Bolivia probably has more to gain from this Conference than any of the remaining participants. The others are definitely Atlantic powers. Even Paraguay, although possessing no ocean littoral, looks only Atlanticward. Bolivia, on the other hand, is interested in trading via the Pacific and the Atlantic, though only in recent years has it shown a preference for the latter. The Chaco War represented an attempt to force this preference. Today's policy, already partially successful, is to exercise it through friendly agreement and co-operation.

President Peñaranda has described development of relations with eastern neighbors. A technical commission is to prepare the way for definite frontier limitation with Brazil. Work has continued on the Corumbá-Santa Cruz Railway, and Brazil is praised for its punctual provision of funds for the realization of the plan drawn up by the mixed commission.

A Bolivian commission has been appointed to work out trade and communications agreements with Paraguay. These it is hoped to complete this year.

A mixed commission has been established for planning the pipeline between Mermejo and Orán, for which Bolivia and Argentina have allotted funds. Negotiations between the two countries are going forward for the construction of the first section of the Yacuiba-Santa Cruz Railway and the branch lines to Sucre and Tarijà.

Will Be Vital Rail Junction

This communications development with Argentina and Brazil will convert Santa Cruz de la Sierra—to give it its full name—into one of the most important inland railway junctions of South America. It is the key to eastern Bolivia. Notwithstanding, there has been criticism that this railway construction will enable neighboring countries to exercise great influence in territories distant from La Paz, the capital. President Peñaranda does not agree with this. He thinks there is more danger in the continuation of inertia in these regions than in the development and canalization of their wealth.

Oil operations continue slowly, dependent largely on importation of machinery and completion of communications. The State oilfields, given a monopoly on confiscation of the Yankee Standard Oil Company investments, supplies 60 per cent of domestic consumption, importing the remainder from Peru.

The Government has given 15,000,000 pesos to the State Company for new borings, so that domestic consumption can be completely covered. It is obvious that outside capital and technical assistance will be required further to increase output for exportation.

The wealth of the eastern deposits has been amply proved. Peñaranda declared that Bolivia's future lies with oil rather than tin. To insure satisfactory operations in the industry, he made oil and railway operatives public employees.

The President considers the rubber-growing capacity of eastern Bolivia unlimited. He is also enthusiastic about "enormous veins of marble discovered a few miles from La Paz," but, if this wealth materializes, exportation would go the other way—via the Pacific.

Spanish Nationalists Get Former Azana Aid

CHANCY, Switzerland, Aug. 23 (AP)—Diplomatic sources reported that Rivas Cherif, son-in-law and chief aid of Manuel Azana, former President of Republican Spain, had been handed over to Spanish Nationalist Police through co-operation of German and French authorities.

The French were said to have told Spanish authorities Señor Cherif's hideaway and Spanish police, with German authorization, took him to Spain.

WPA Follows Steam Shovels, Declare Idle Hibbing Miners

"Polling the People," when done by R. H. Markham, is not a poll for political purposes. In a series of 27 articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor, this native Kansan mingles with the common people, talks with them—bus drivers, waiters, clerks, farmers, housewives—and records sympathetically their opinions, problems, ambitions, and achievements. Following is the twentieth article.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HIBBING, Minn.—I have been much disturbed about Lennie. I fear she lost part of her sherbet. This morning I saw a tiny, tow-headed, blue-eyed lassie standing on the main street of the world's greatest iron-mining town, placidly licking a stick of frozen sherbet in her right hand and holding another one in her left.

"Aren't you afraid Susie's piece is going to melt?" I permitted myself to ask.

"It's not Susie's, but Lennie's!" the beautiful little tot answered.

"Well, then, Lennie's 'll melt and she'll feel very bad."

"No 'twon't," the imperturbable midget retorted, "I hain't got far to go."

Then she licked all the threatening drippings from her piece and leisurely crossed the street, after which she stopped at the door of a laundry to chat with a friend. A bakery and fruit store lay just beyond, where I fear she also stopped to pass the time of day. I'm sure baby Lennie got awfully impatient and I dread to picture how emaciated that stick of sherbet must have been on arrival.

This tiny bearer of icy delight to a still tinier sister is typical of the town which sits on the brink of the vastest open iron mine on the globe. Hibbing abounds in beautiful children.

In fact, a charming 12-year-old maiden introduced me to it. I didn't need any introduction to her, for I was sitting by her in a bus. As we approached the northeast corner of Minnesota, which the natives fondly call the "Arrowhead," I asked my seat-mate, "Have you ever been here before?"

"Oh, I live here," she said, then added, "Don't you?"

"No, I came a long way."

"Oh, how I'd like to travel!" she exclaimed. "I want to see the whole world. But I'm sure our range is the most beautiful place of all. I've been away visiting and I'm so glad to get back! I love this place."

She was thoughtfully quiet a moment, then asked, "Did you ever see France?"

"Yes."

"Is it beautiful, too? I hope it is beautiful; our family's French."

I enjoyed being carried to Hibbing's stupendous iron abyss, on the delightful wings of this dark-eyed maiden's exuberance.

A very intelligent and charming girl showed us through the magnificent high school here. Two little girls stationed on a lawn nearby tried to sell us postcards. A boy acted as guide at the mine. Two attractive girls, one in a blue and one in a pinkish dress, visited with us at the mine's edge. All these children were neat, clean, well-dressed and intelligent. Though living with foreign-born parents, they spoke American without accent. They were like your boy and your girl. I should have been proud, had they been my children.

As I stood on the observation platform overlooking Hibbing's gigantic chasm an old miner took his place beside me and began to talk. He was from Bohemia and I had to listen sharply to understand his English.

"I've been here 40 years. I saw work begun on this biggest hole in America," he said.

"Did more men work then?"

"Why, sure; the old ditch was alive with men!"

"But I understand the mine is running full blast now," I commented.

"That's right. They're taking out more ore than ever before. But those shovels do it. You don't need men. See those trains! They're loading 12 at once. But only eight men to a train. That's 96 men, just about running the biggest iron mine on earth. That 96 can keep a whole Pittsburgh steel plant supplied. I don't know what's going to happen to my children. No work for 'em!"

"How about you?"

"Well, I get a pension—$56. I also have preferred stock bringing in $17; that's $73. I can get by."

"Any children at home?"

"Yes, three. I guess they aren't very happy. I buy 24-cent beefsteak, but they want the 40-cent kind. I've spoilt 'em. I gave 'em everything they wanted. Why, I made $225 a month."

"But don't these miners really get along pretty well?" I asked.

But Shovels Can't Vote

"Those who have work do. We used to live in awful shacks; now all have modern houses. Bosses used to shove us around; now that never happens. The company's good, but has no need of men."

The first miner I talked to in Hibbing said in very broken English, "I came here in '97. There was nothing but trees and a few barracks. I had no place to sleep. But we soon built a city, later dug a ditch. Here's what you'll see in the ditch," and at that, he showed me a picture of a prodigious shovel.

"That lifts 20 tons at once," he went on, "it's put us out of work, but as the Irishman said, 'Old shovel, you can snort, and grunt, and heave, but you can't vote.'" He repeated this three times, chuckling. He felt somehow he was going to get even; that, in determining the destinies of our American nation, a man is worth more than a shovel.

Riding out to the mine in a bus I saw a round-faced, elderly man who looked as though he might have been an Old World peasant. I tried speaking to him in Croatian, and he was greatly pleased. It appeared to bring back memories of happy dreams.

Men Forget How to Work

"You must be having a boom now," I suggested, "for America needs your iron."

"No boom for me," he replied, "no place for a man after 45."

"How do you live?"

"WPA."

"Like it?"

"Better than starving."

The girl with the pinkish dress, living on the edge of the mine, told me the story of each drab house in the neighborhood.

"Most of these folks aren't miners," she explained.

"Then how do they live?" I asked.

"WPA."

"With the world crying for iron, you Hibbingites ought to be prosperous?" I said to a man running a little store.

"Prosperous," he retorted, "why half the men have forgotten what a good day's work is!"

"Then how do they live?"

"WPA. Very few other counties have such a relief load as this one."

A policeman told me with great bitterness: "Roosevelt's government is wrong. WPA is a curse. It ruins people."

A very distinguished appearing 87-year-old Minnesota preacher of Swedish origin said, "Stassen is a friend of the rich and Willkie a colleague of Insull!"

"Are you for Roosevelt?" I asked.

"No, I don't believe in him either, I won't vote for anybody!"

No Despair for Hibbing

As this preacher stood at the richest spot in one of America's most beautiful States, which is inhabited by citizens of extraordinary diligence, he saw stalwart men all about him on relief. That made him despair of government. He felt the deep shame of a loving father for his "prodigal Minnesota." Such a spirit seems to brood over rich, beautiful Hibbing.

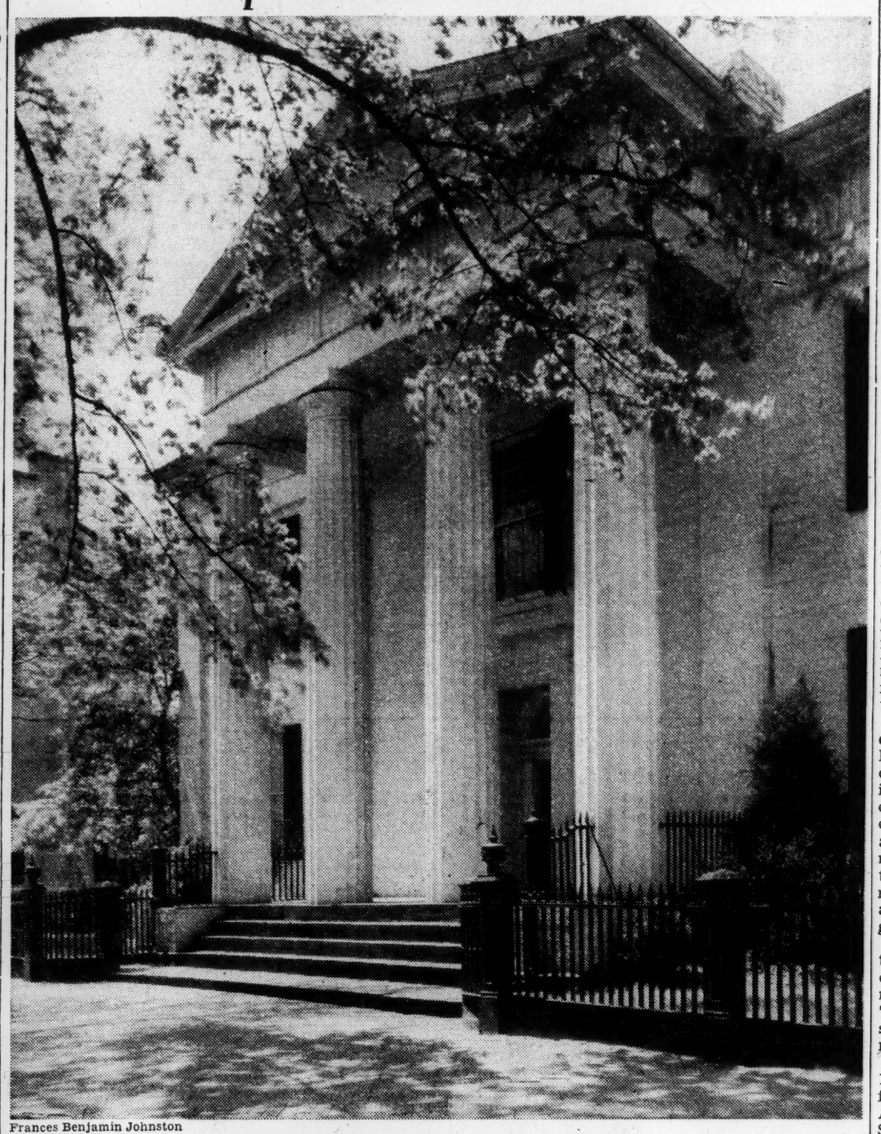
I felt more exuberance than sadness. Hibbing is one of the most spectacular places on earth. I was fascinated to see men scoop up the dust that turns into New York's skyscrapers, San Francisco's bridges, torrents of magnificent trains, and floods of beautiful autos. I saw builders laying a cornerstone of our whole civilization. The work is not too hard. Hours are reasonable. Wages are good.

Drab, ugly, old Hibbing is being rapidly torn down; a beautiful new Hibbing of lawns and pretty little houses has appeared. Squalor is vanishing. The children of one of the most mixed populations on earth have been completely Americanized. "Labor trouble" is infrequent. Friendliness, kindliness, and civic pride prevail. The whole countryside is alluring. Mines do not blight its beauty. The essentials of a good society are here. Most aspects of Hibbing intensify my pride in America.

But multitudes of honest, honorable, industrious men are out of work. This is a regrettable fact, caused by no single political party, and far beyond the power of politicians to solve. A new industrial epoch has come. We need an epochal regeneration through cooperation, tolerance and mutual concessions. That is democracy and that is Christianity.

The mark of our America must be steam shovels enriching, not pauperizing a nation.

Showplace Has Colonial Charm



Frances Benjamin Johnston

McGuire Mansion in Alexandria, Virginia

This house is an ideal of Colonial architecture to the man in the street, yet columned porticos of this type were not common until after the Revolution.

A Trip to Alexandria—'First' in Virginia

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Letour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you're going to Virginia to study history, start with Alexandria. This old city is too often regarded by tourists as a suburb of Washington, D. C. They dash through on the way to Mt. Vernon, or to make Richmond in time for lunch, and miss a town that has been preserved rather than restored.

In colonial times Alexandria was an important port of foreign trade. It looked down on New York and considered itself surpassed only by Boston. Indeed, Alexandria might have been our nation's capital had not George Washington—then its President, been a property owner in the town, and averse to public action that increased his private wealth.

When the city of Washington was built in the marsh across the Potomac, Alexandria was forsaken by the crowd and overlooked by progress. Happily, the late Victorian style of building did not mar the beauty and simplicity of its colonial architecture. You can walk on the streets that were known to John Marshall, Aaron Burr, Lafayette, George Mason, John Paul Jones and the four Virginia Presidents, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe.

Property Cared For

The paint on the old houses is fresh, the brass knockers shining, the century-old boxwood trimmed and proud. The alleyways still have cobblestones and a ditch down the middle. Gadsby's Tavern, one of the famous early hostelries, is open. Here Washington received his first command and went to fight with Braddock against the French and Indians. The Masonic Museum has his masonic relics and the chair he used as Master of his lodge.

Old Christ Church is the jewel of Alexandria. You may look at, if you can't sit in, the pews of the Washington and Lee families. You will be shown the spot where Robert E. Lee was standing when he was asked to command the Army of Northern Virginia, and another where Washington stood conferring with friends on his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army.

Fredericksburg is a self-restored city, with her shrines marked and publicised. Here is the Rising Sun Tavern, where rebellion against the British was considered. Hugh Mercer's Apothecary Shop, one of the oldest in the land is open, and Monroe's law office, with the desk on which he wrote his recommendation for the Monroe Doctrine may be seen. In addition to this feature of timely interest, this building is one of the most compact little museums in Virginia.

Washington's Mother's Home

The homes of Washington's mother and sister are hospitably open too; but the town itself is worth seeing. There is a playground for negro children on the field where Fielding Lewis made guns for the Continental Army. Nearby is the old Gunnery School, where John Sevier was partly educated. John Paul Jones' house—the only home he ever had—is about to fall down on a street corner. It cries out for restoration.

The waterfront, along the leisurely Rappahannock, is still largely colonial. The old jail has incredibly thick walls and bars; there are ancient warehouses and dwellings, and the river landing where the Washington children, George and Betty, used to disembark from a ferry and climb up Rocky Lane to school. You could stay for days in Fredericksburg and not see all its history. Be sure to stay long enough to visit Port Royal. This little town missed by only one vote being the nation's capital. Its lovely old houses are so remote and peaceful that one feels that Port Royal is glad it did not grow into a city.

Surrounding Area

Fredericksburg is surrounded by carefully marked battlefields, and by lovely old houses—some open to the public, some not. Gay-Mont, on the road to Port Royal, is open through the tourist season and should not be missed. Two families have lived at Gay-Mont for nearly 200 years; the owners and Negroes who work in the house and on the land. Six generations of these families have stayed in and near a house that war has not touched. High on a hill overlooking five Virginia counties, Gay-Mont has no telephone, no radio, no electricity. Paper imported from Italy in 1790 is still on the walls. No furniture has been removed from the house, and little brought into it. Gay-Mont is as it always has been.

In Spotsylvania County, not far from Fredericksburg, you will pass Germanna, the birthplace of the iron and steel industry in this country. Here Viriginia tried her first, and almost her only experiment with foreign labor. Governor Spotswood found iron ore here early in the Eighteenth Century and brought miners and iron workers over from Germany. Labor troubles soon developed, however, and the Germans left in a body, not for their fatherland but for the up-country in Virginia. There they founded Germantown and turned farmers.

Capital Panorama

Richmond, Virginia's State capital, spread over her seven hills, looks like a modern city at first glance through your windshield. It is comparatively young, but replete with charm and dignity. More than any city in the country, Richmond is a memorial to the Confederacy. Its history is recorded in museums, libraries, monuments and private homes.

You can't visit all the 40 places listed as "musts" by the State Chamber of Commerce, but don't miss the Capitol Jefferson built, the Governor's Mansion, the White House of the Confederacy (now the Confederate Museum), or the Edgar Allen Poe Shrine.

You will want to see Monumental Church, where the Constitution of the United States was ratified in 1789; and old St. John's Church, built in 1741 on land given by William Byrd of Westover, Richmond's founder. You will want to drive down Monument Avenue, the tree-shaded thoroughfare that has a row of notable statues of Virginia's distinguished sons.

Young Historians Take Awards In 'Leatherstocking' Contest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 23—Natty Bumppo, hero of James Fenimore Cooper's "Leatherstocking Tales," embodied frontier ideals of courage, truth, equality, and social co-operation well worth emulating by Americans of today, in the opinion of three boys and a girl who are prize winners in the essay contest sponsored by the New York State Historical Association as part of the James Fenimore Cooper Sesquicentennial celebration.

The winners, all high school students ranging from 16 to 18 years of age, are Robert McNulty, of Glens Falls; William McEwen, Jr., of Yonkers; Isabel Kelly, of Geneva, and Peter W. Lyall, of Albany. Each drew comparisons between the American thought as embodied in Leatherstocking 150 years ago, and that of America today.

When the contest, open to students throughout the State, closed on July 1, essays were judged by a committee of educators and historians, including Henry Seidel Canby, Carl Van Doren, Dixon Ryan Fox, head of Union College; Robert Ernest Spiller of Swarthmore College, and Harold William Thompson of Cornell University.

In addition to cash awards ranging from $100 for first prize to $25 for fourth, each winner will receive a trip to ceremonies to be held here on Aug. 31. At that time Owen D. Young, honorary board chairman of the General Electric Company; William Lyon Phelps, and Dr. Fox, will speak at the unveiling of a heroic bronze statue of Cooper by Victor Salvatore.

The Sesquicentennial will celebrate the 150th anniversary of the arrival in Cooperstown of a one-year-old baby who was to become America's famous frontier novelist. Judge William Cooper, the novelist's father, founded the village on the wilderness shore of Lake Otsego in 1786, and brought his family to the hamlet four years later.

A pageant spectacle, "Historic Cooperstown," will be given on an open air stage Aug. 31 and Sept. 1. The New York State Historical Association will hold its 41st annual meeting in Cooperstown simultaneously with the celebration.

Mrs. Roosevelt Urges Girls To Shun Hate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRIARCLIFFE MANOR, N. Y., Aug. 23—The need to work for World friendship and the overcoming of animosities in a world "enveloped by hate" was stressed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as she addressed the first Western Hemisphere Encampment of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts here.

To the 82 Girls Scouts from the United States and the 22 Girl Scouts and Girl Guides from 13 foreign countries who opened the encampment in mid-August as an experiment in good neighborliness, Mrs. Roosevelt declared:

"A gathering such as this cannot help but mean something very important in the world today. So much of the world is divided by hate that any organization which draws together the people in better understanding is of great value. You come from various countries, but those of you who come from the United States know that girls and people can live together in peace and harmony no matter what racial differences may exist between them."

"We must go forward with courage and optimism. You must learn to recognize various types of oppression—lack of understanding, lack of opportunity and lack of education. You must discover oppression in your own country and eliminate it if it exists. Live not for your own interests but for the interests of the entire community. People who get discouraged are not the people who do great things."

The girls told Mrs. Roosevelt that to get away from regarding each other as foreigners at the encampment, they make use of the word "golondrin," which is Spanish for swallow, a bird that reaches all nations.

Mrs. Roosevelt inspected the 150-acre camp and stayed to watch folk dances of Central and South America, performed by girls in Spanish costumes.

Printers Laud New Deal Policies

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 23 (AP)—New Deal labor policies have been cited by the International Typographical Union as making "the greatest progress in all the history of the American Labor movement."

This was in a resolution adopted by the union's convention here. Another resolution endorsing Administration foreign policy and urging Great Britain be sent immediately the "maximum amount possible" of warships and that Americans be given legal permission to serve in the British air fleet was defeated.

Convention leaders expressed belief the warship-air fleet recommendations caused disapproval of the resolution.

The convention urged the Government to intensify efforts to curb "Communism, Naziism and Fascism" and adopted a requirement that members at every meeting stand and renew their oath of allegiance to the United States.

Soviet Grants Extension In Consulates' Closing

MOSCOW, Aug. 23 (AP)—The Soviet Government has extended until Sept. 5 the time for closing United States consulates in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, which countries were recently absorbed into the Soviet Union.

It is understood Britain and other powers received a similar extension from the original Aug. 25 date.

Temperance Cause Advanced By 'Safety School on Wheels'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Two young persons who hit on a novel method of temperance education, and set out largely on their own to take it to the country, reached here the other day after having visited 42 states and five Canadian provinces. Their attractive trailer, "The Safety School on Wheels," was given a permit to park beside the downtown Hotel Stevens for the duration of the W. C. T. U. convention.

James and Eleanor Killip, a young couple from Philadelphia, are the pilots of the trailer and leaders of the expedition. Two other young people assist them. The trailer contains apparatus for making the most modern safety tests for automobile drivers—the steering skill test, the glare test and so on. It also contains a "drunkometer." Before the young teachers get through explaining this novel aid and other of their apparatus, the visitor to the trailer has learned not a little about the effect of alcohol on the safety of driver and pedestrian. That's where the temperance teaching comes in.

Outfit Cost $7,000

All in all, trailer and equipment cost about $7,000 to build when it was constructed under direction of Dr. Harry De Silva, then of the Harvard Traffic Institute. James and Eleanor Killip, looking at it admiringly as they quote this staggering figure, tell you it is really wonderful to think that they were able to acquire it. Of course they didn't have $7,000 to buy it with, and no temperance organization they knew of was rich enough to write out such a check.

"It was really through prayer that it all came about," said the smiling Eleanor.

They had started out as members of the W. C. T. U.'s youth group some eight years ago to teach temperance on the highways and by-ways in a Ford. They got as far as Des Moines, Iowa, when their money ran out and they had to turn back.

Then, with help of Jim's dad and a neighbor, "a drinking man who thought the trailer idea was a good thing," to quote Eleanor, the youngsters built a home-made trailer. They got to Tulsa with this one. So far, their talks had been all about the value of temperance, but one day they struck on the plan of interesting people in temperance by way of highway safety.

They had a permit to park the trailer right in front of a tap room in a Maryland city, said Eleanor. The people who came out of the saloon didn't seem much interested in temperance lectures. So the young teachers tried talking to them about highway safety. That got their attention. From that time on the Killips decided to make safety teaching their chief subject, letting the alcohol question arise naturally when they discussed, as every safety teacher must, the necessity for sobriety when driving.

How Trailer Was Obtained

Their new interest in highway safety took them to a meeting of the National Safety Council. There they saw the most beautiful red safety trailer, equipped by Dr. De Silva and owned by the Keystone Automobile Club of Philadelphia. They admired it so much that they grew bold enough to ask if the club would sell it.

Sympathetic to their plans for its use, the club made them a generous offer. They would sell it for $2,000, although it had cost $7,000 to build and equip.

"We had no idea how we could ever raise $2,000," said Eleanor. "But we were able to do it. It was really through prayer. We sold our car, borrowed some money, and received as gifts $500 from the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. and $500 from the Society of Friends. There was our $2,000."

With this new trailer the Killips have really been able to do things. Judge Harry H. Porter of Evanston, Ill., interested in sober driving, has given them a letter of introduction to chiefs of police which has proved helpful in obtaining the right to park and invite the public in to hear the safety and temperance lesson.

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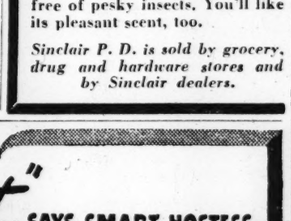

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N5

Japanese Await European Outcome; War in West Halts Manchurian Trade

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DAIREN, South Manchuria—While this great South Manchurian port is somewhat removed from any of the theaters of war, the effect of the war in Europe has been to more or less empty the harbor of shipping. Only a few months ago it was sometimes three weeks before waiting vessels could find a berth for cargo discharge. Today the wharves are largely empty. Only the Rising Sun flag can be seen there, for the most part.

This is a symptom of trouble farther up the line, beyond Japan's "Kwantung Leased Territory" and throughout the Japan-sponsored "Empire of Manchukuo." Manchuria has lost many of its most important markets and sources of supply, both at a stroke; and to this may be added a variety of other troubles.

The virtual stoppage of trade with Europe, and particularly with Germany which had extensive barter arrangements with Manchukuo, has played hob with the whole Manchuria program of economic development. Added to this is a prospect of further shortages of labor, capital, coal, power, foreign exchange and commodities of all sorts combined with a tendency toward ever-tighter controls of production, exportation, importation and distribution.

The pattern of what Japan is working out is totalitarianism, and nobody has quite completed the full picture of what the totalitarian state is to be. The experimenting is likely to prove a little rough on the man in the street and in the counting-room, particularly when a World War intervenes.

Rail Transport Inefficient

The war, therefore, took the ships out of Dairen harbor. German ships first of all. Then an extensive Danish and Norwegian shipping was knocked out. With the entry of Italy into the war June 10, trade by sea with Europe practically halted.

There remains the overland route, the famous trans-Siberian Railway. But that never was precisely efficient. Under present conditions it is estimated that Manchuria is able to send through 300-400 tons a day by this route, the shipments including hemp seed, buckwheat, bean oil, some soya beans, and some bean oil. In return some small stuff is coming back from Germany—electric equipment, some equipment for the synthetic oil plants, and so on. But it is a small amount both ways. Normal German requirements run to 50,000 to 80,000 tons of beans a month, along with 2,000 tons of bean oil.

The next point of interest is the question of getting the beans to ship in the first place? The Manchurian farmer has not been enthusiastic about such aspects of totalitarianism as have come his way—notably, monopoly price-fixing. The soya bean provides a good example because it is Manchuria's king crop. A fixed, and low, monopoly price was introduced to the sturdy up-country bean grower some months ago and the result was just what similar methods have brought in North China's cotton production—a balk by the producer.

It was hoped that the pressure of Chinese New Year obligations would cause the farmer to let go of his beans, but it did not, so last Feb. 18 the price was raised 21 per cent at Dairen. But at the same time the price of gunny bags, essential for shipping the beans, was raised, which reduced the net improvement for the farmer to 15 per cent. Price control was extended to cover soya bean cake at a rate considerably below the previous open market quotation. Other staples, however, had their fixed prices raised—kaoliang 19 per cent, maize 20, millet 25, wheat 19, unhulled rice 5.

Cereal Monopoly Opposed

It is still too early to judge as to how all this is going to work out. The acreage this year in soya beans is 5-10 per cent less than in 1939, but good weather may give the same yield. A reliable source states that the authorities themselves are thoroughly dissatisfied with the results of the cereal monopoly system and some sort of New Deal is projected—but nobody knows quite what.

Chinese labor is another big problem, though present signs are that it is being solved. Last year there were total arrivals in excess of a million coolies, counting families—say 700,000 workers, mostly coming as usual from Shantung province and with the majority returning later. This was possibly an all-time record, but hardly the 900,000 called for by the much-advertised Five Year Industrial Program. This year 1,400,000 workers are needed. All sorts of inducements are being offered, including special chartered ships and special trains daily with a 40 per cent fare reduction. The March quota of 300,000 was substantially exceeded. Japanese technologists are needed, and Koreans for rice cultivation.

There has been a coal shortage, due to abnormal industrial and military consumption in Manchuria coupled with transportation difficulties and Japan's own pressing needs. The result has been partial or complete suspension of some local industries, electric current supply has been reduced, bunker coal supply was drastically cut—and although 1940 coal production in Manchuria is supposed to be increased a quarter over 1939, all of it is earmarked for Japan.

Dairen is likewise suffering from a housing shortage and there has been agitation for a break-away from the local regulations against wood construction, because prices on bricks, metals and cement are sky-high. A graphic illustration of the shortage of iron and steel may be seen in recently-undertaken salvage activities at Port Arthur to recover Russian and Japanese ships sunk there 36 years ago! Reverting to housing, the Kwantung Government has authorized construction of 2,500 small structures here on land already held, and that will relieve the acute need.

Dairen as a city remains neat and attractive and flourishing. But never in recent history has it undergone such a series of stresses.

Japanese Retreats Reported by China

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, Aug. 30

Reports of renewed Chinese military activity in North China coincided today with unconfirmable but detailed Chinese accounts of extensive withdrawal of Japanese troops from North China during the past month.

These reports, which placed the number of Japanese troops involved at 100,000, said they were removed from Hopeh, Honan, and Shansi Provinces through the port of Tangku, where they were said to have boarded southbound transports. Some of these troops were said to have been replaced by Manchukuan soldiers under Japanese officers.

HANOI, French Indo-China, Aug. 23 (AP) — Japan's avowed program of expansion in the South Seas is apparently awaiting developments in Europe.

In the Netherlands Indies and French Indo-China Japan is not expected to direct action until Germany's assault upon Britain reaches its climax.

Japan and Germany it is expected, will arrange a partitioning in the Orient to take effect when the attention of the western nations is drawn elsewhere.

Indo-China is reported to have been secretly trying to persuade United States airplane builders to turn over about 200 planes, originally ordered for France, but there appears to be small hope of American military intervention.

Nevertheless, the Indies have taken comfort in the continued presence of the United States fleet in Hawaii.

Indo-China is acknowledged to be peculiarly susceptible to Japanese attack because of its scanty troops, little equipment, and a shortage of ammunition. It is already imposing air raid precaution blackout tests.

It is persistently reported in Hanoi that before the Pétain Government obtains a formal treaty with Germany, a Nazi delegation will inspect Indo-China to determine its worth.

Informed Hanoi sources believe that in such a case, the envoys would advise Herr Hitler that Indo-China is too valuable to give to Japan.

Tokyo's recall, among others, of the Japanese Ambassador to France, Renzo Sawada, was taken here to imply that there will be more delay and discussion between Japan and the Vichy Government, and indirectly with Berlin, regarding Indo-China.

In the meantime, this colony still is restricting trade with China, as provided in an agreement with Japan, and warily watching reports that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is massing Chinese troops along the frontier.

The South Seas

NEW YORK (AP)—The war in Europe has opened to Japan a prospect of sudden, comparatively easy gain perhaps never before offered a fighting, expanding people.

Already some 1,000,000 square miles of rich territories with populations totaling 85,000,000 are left in a dubious state because of the fall of France and Holland.

Japanese leaders apparently are ready to gamble on the Nazis continuing their victories and on the United States being reluctant to invoke the naval power to protect its Far Eastern interests.

There would thus be opened to Japanese economic domination and, perhaps, outright ownership a glamorous empire of islands and coastal regions stretching over 3,000 miles from east to west and 2,000 miles from north to south, rich in oil, rubber and many other necessities of modern conquest, affording markets for a great Japanese home industry.

This is the "Greater East Asia" which has replaced "East Asia" in the officially declared expansionist program of the Japanese Government. "East Asia" was largely continental—Japan's colonies, its puppet "empire of Manchukuo" and the eastern third of China held by its armies. Japan has been integrating these into a single economic bloc, using the Japanese yen for money, dominated by the powerful Japanese Navy—the world's third largest—and army.

Similar control is envisaged for the expanded area.

As defined by Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, this already includes the possessions of two fallen European empires, French Indo-China and the Netherlands Indies. Together, these are seven times the size of Japan proper.

But "Greater East Asia" definitely includes "other places in the South Seas in addition to the East Indies," says Yakichciro Suma, the Foreign Office's spokesman.

This points directly to the Philippine Islands, where the United States still is sovereign, and Britains' holdings in and around Southeastern Asia, a rich group of states and islands with the great naval base of Singapore as the center.

Perhaps it points even further afield to British Burma, even to India and to the Dominions of Australia and New Zealand.

The Japanese term "Nanyo"—the South Seas—is a very elastic one and often is employed to mean all the regions mentioned.

Japanese legend has it that the conquering race that came to the islands of Nippon and founded the "dynasty of the sun goddess" there before the beginning of written history—660 B. C. by Japanese chronology—came from the South Seas. Hence return to "Nanyo" as conquerors would be to the Japanese a sort of historical homecoming.

Were Japan to add any considerable portion of these territories to its sphere of domination it would have a maritime empire rivaling in wealth and power even the British Empire.

Already, Japan has made its power felt in Indo-China and the Dutch Islands, administered by local regimes cut off from any outside help.

A Japanese military mission headed by Gen. Issaku Nishihara has taken its station in Indo-China's railway centers to make sure that no war supplies reach the Chinese Government of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

The Netherlands Government in the Indies has shown itself anxious to placate Japan and has little power to resist pressure from Tokyo. The Japanese Government has asked Gen. Kuniaki Koiso, one of the ablest exponents of expansion, to undertake a special mission to the Indies.

This general has commanded the Japanese garrison in Korea. He has been chief of staff in Manchukuo where until recently he was Overseas Minister—dealing chiefly with expansionist policies.

Another powerful Japanese, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, onetime Foreign Minister, already is traveling in the South Seas,

Japan's expansionist prospects in "Nanyo" depend largely on the outcome of Adolf Hitler's campaign against Britain. Its hopes are that Britain being crushed, the great base of Singapore, chief obstacle to Japan's ambitions in the south, will become virtually impotent. Then British Hong Kong, Malaya, and possibly Burma would go the way of French and Netherlands territories. These British holdings total about 310,000 square miles and more than 20,000,000 population.

The fate of the Philippines is also involved. The United States in any case is committed to give the islands their freedom in 1946. Japanese commercial and economic inroads in the islands already have been great; there is a Japanese settlement of more than 30,000 in the Davao region; Japanese goods are replacing American in many lines.

Diplomacy in the Orient

Wide World

Yosuke Matsuoka
Japanese Foreign Minister

Joseph G. Grew
United States Ambassador

The two spokesmen for their respective countries are shown in affable conversation during the Foreign Minister's courtesy reception arranged for foreign diplomats on July 26. Mr. Matsuoka speaks English fluently. Mr. Grew is now dean of the Diplomatic Corps at Tokyo.

War Efforts Help Irish To Break Down Prejudices

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Though war seems temporarily to have pigeonholed unsolved Ireland's vexed partition problem, there are social developments today in both Eire and Ulster which can hardly fail in the long run to help iron out long-standing Irish differences.

Chief constructive trend is the getting together all over Ireland of ordinary folk in face of common danger and the breaking down of social and political prejudices, misunderstandings and suspicions. Therein, it seems, lies hope of eventually bridging the yawning gulf between the opposing viewpoints of North and South.

Eire has already achieved unprecedented political unity as illustrated by the appearance on the same platform for the first time of the leaders of all three political parties. Perhaps even more important, the Local Security Force, Eire's volunteer army to help defend its neutrality, has brought into close contact men of every class and creed and from every walk of life.

New Bond of Unity

In the lonely night watches there are patrolling the countryside in twos, peers and poachers, I. R. A. men and true blue Kildare Street Club men, ardent Republicans and Loyalists who still cling to their ties with England.

Strange bedfellows, admittedly. But several informants assured this correspondent during a recent visit to Ireland that new understanding was already growing between cottager and "gentry," between professional men and manual laborers, and between inveterate political opponents.

There has been a big casting aside of social and political differences. For years there have been clouds over this green and happy land—lingering clouds of the old troubled times—ancient feuds, violent religious and political cleavages, old memories and suspicions. Some people who were in different camps during the bitter struggle with England have hitherto been unable to bury their grievances.

Surmounting Barriers

But now as a result of the mixing up of humanity on drill ground and night patrol, eyes are being opened anew, tolerance and mutual respect are surmounting the barriers of class, politics and creed.

Reference, however, should not be omitted to some of the difficulties encountered in raising this new volunteer army from such widely differing sources. Confusion has been considerable, and still exists to some extent, as to whether it is the British or the Germans that the volunteers are getting ready to fight.

In his policy of neutrality Mr. Eamon de Valera insists that whoever sets foot in Eire first, whether German or British, will be considered the invader. Everywhere one meets Irishmen who assert they would resist any British attempt compulsorily to take control of Eire's defenses, though they often add they would be sorry to have to do so.

A Difficult Question

Other Irishmen have been deeply concerned at the possibility of having to fight against the British. A large number of families have sons in the British Army. Would they, in taking oath of loyalty to their Government, be undertaking to fire on their own sons or at all events on fellow soldiers of their sons?

Some weeks ago when it seemed more than a possibility that Britain might send troops into Eire and forcibly take charge of its ports, a section of the volunteer defense service here was thus faced with a serious dilemma.

But Britain has restrained its hand and I was told in authoritative British circles in Dublin that they would advise those in doubt as to whom they owed their allegiance to give their loyalty unhesitatingly to the Eire Government. This information, coming from such a source, seems a convincing assurance that there is now little likelihood of a clash between Britain and Eire.

Situation in Ulster

Meanwhile in Ulster, war conditions are also breaking down some prejudices and removing misconceptions. If there were only two parties involved in the Irish problem, one would be forced to admit that the war had only aggravated feeling between North and South. For Ulster is contemptuous of Eire's neutrality and Eire is sensitive to Ulster's criticism.

But there is a third party which must share responsibility for solving the partition problem—namely Britain. On Britain rests the task of facilitating an agreement between two apparently irreconcilable sets of people.

And if understanding between ordinary folk has any influence on the attitude of Governments, which in democracies it certainly should do, then there should be a very much better atmosphere for Irish negotiators, after the war, than before it.

For some 200,000 British troops in Ulster have already learned more about the Irish and Irish affairs in a few months, than they would have done in a lifetime at home. The extent to which misconceptions exist about Ireland is illustrated by a story I was told by Belfast people who had been entertaining British troops. One young Briton told his hostels that before he left home his mother had been sad because she thought "it would have been safer to go in the submarines than to Ulster."

He and countless others garrisoned in Northern Ireland now have a true picture of Ulster as a land of warm hospitality, of unsurpassed loyalty to their British association and, moreover, singularly free from bomb explosions for which it had a reputation. They have not failed to send the good news back home.

These British troops are also in contact with nationalist sentiment in the North which seeks to throw off British rule and join Ulster with Eire. The leaven of understanding is at work. The unsolved partition question may be on the shelf for the duration, but when taken down again, it should find itself in a more conciliatory atmosphere.

Germans Bomb London In 45-Minute Attack

By the Associated Press

Germany followed up the sudden long-range shelling of the already battered Kent coast of England with a 45-minute air raid today over London, where scream bombs and heavy explosives were dropped in the suburbs and apparently in the fashionable West End.

The raiders swept over the city in the darkness. The rumble of explosions gave residents their first warning of the attack. Within a few minutes anti-aircraft fire was seen, searchlights and raid alarm sirens sent thousands to cover. The raid ended at 4 a. m.

The attacks appeared to be centered on the western outskirts of London, but the invading planes could be seen plainly by roof-top watchers in central London as they were picked out by searchlights.

In the attacked area, a direct hit demolished an empty motion picture theater and an adjoining hall. A second motion picture theater, also empty, a bank and a number of houses were badly damaged. Another bomb started a fire. In another section, high explosive and incendiary bombs fell on the edge of a wood, starting a fire which was controlled quickly.

Other Sections Attacked

A British communique said "a small number of casualties" resulted in London, while attacks on other parts of the island by Nazi warplanes "operating singly or in small numbers" resulted in some damage and "a number of fatal injuries."

The latest turn of the battle for Britain was the long-gun versus bomber battle for control of the Channel barrier to invasion.

Twice in the dusk and the darkness, the German coast batteries sent their shells onto Dover and the chalk cliff defense works after firing yesterday morning on a convoy. The Royal Air Force returned the attack through a hail of anti-aircraft fire.

The informed German news commentary, Dienst aus Deutschland, said the start of shelling indicated that the guns are ready and declared that Herr Hitler's war machine, through them, has "a weapon to control the English Channel."

To pound Dover, where homes were splintered and an uncounted toll of lives was taken, the guns—presumably back from the actual French waterfront—had to fire at least 25 miles. German military spokesmen have said they have giant new Big Berthas that can shell London from about 100 miles.

Smaller Shells

The British said the shells came apparently from 12 to 14-inch guns—well below the size of true Big Berthas.

The spectacular but ineffective episode disclosed for the first time that Germany now has fortified the French coast with a bristling network of guns to combat the 1941 British counter-offensive promised by Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

For the third day, Nazi air raids were restricted to small, widely-scattered attacks, but the Nazis said their new minefields on the British west coast were choking off food shipments to the English.

Italian Attack

By the Associated Press

Italian planes heavily bombed a British convoy of merchant ships escorted by two destroyers in the Eastern Mediterranean yesterday, the Italian High Command reported today and said its planes also had carried out an attack on Alexandria, Egypt.

The High Command communiqué said the British had bombed Italian positions in Libya, Italian Somaliland and Eritrea with little effect.

The British for their part claimed that Royal Air Force bombers had destroyed two submarines, a destroyer and a submarine depot ship in a raid on the Bomba roadstead in Libya, 100 miles from the Egyptian frontier.

Details of the sinking of a British submarine by an Italian torpedo boat, reported yesterday, were given as Italian newspapers declared air bombings were making the Mediterranean increasingly dangerous for the British fleet, which they said was unable to escape the Italian attacks.

Meanwhile, Egypt shifted a mobile division to Italy's Libyan frontier, where British airmen reported striking Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's western desert offensive preparations another heavy blow by bombing and firing Italian supply bases, airdromes and aircraft.

Times of London Calls for Changes In British Cabinet

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP) — The voice of The Times of London, usually close to the Administration, was added significantly today to the move for Ministerial changes in Great Britain's Government. The paper spoke of "a number of misfits" in the present regime.

Reviewing the Parliamentary session which closed yesterday, The Times in an editorial entitled "The New Order" singled out Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin, Food Minister Lord Woolton and Aircraft Production Minister Lord Beaverbrook for praise, and had blame for Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood and Minister of Information Alfred Duff Cooper.

The paper said the change in the war leadership made May 10, the day Germany invaded The Lowlands, when Mr. Churchill succeeded Mr. Neville Chamberlain, was "overdue," and that it had produced results "certainly fruitful."

"Nevertheless," it said, "an administration formed in the middle of a great battle must necessarily contain a number of misfits and a number of failures in organization, not serious enough to impair the immense improvement in our strength and spirit secured during the past three months, but enough to make it certain that we are not yet in every respect giving of our best."

Anti-Alien Patrol Larger in South

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 23 (AP)—Uncle Sam moved today to combat alien-smuggling by throwing a stronger defense line around the Florida coastline and along the Gulf coast to the Mississippi River.

Frank Hornyak, chief of the Southeastern Immigration Patrol, disclosed that key points would be strengthened by an enlarged force.

Ten new inspectors from the border patrol school at El Paso, Texas, are now receiving a month's training in the field preparatory to assignments.

A 500-watt shortwave radio station will be built here to maintain two-way contact with patrols in the Southeastern district.

"We have every reason to believe alien smugglers will make a drive against us," Mr. Hornyak said. "But we're putting them on notice now that we're ready for them."

Graf Spee Men Caught

CORRIENTES, Argentina, Aug. 23 (AP)—Two German sailors of the scuttled pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee have been arrested near the Brazilian border by provincial police. They were accompanied by a German resident of Argentina, and will be returned to the internment camp from which they escaped.

Germany Claims to Be Paying For War by Current Revenue

BERLIN, Aug. 23 (AP) — Fritz Reinhardt, State Secretary of the Finance Ministry, claimed today Germany is paying for the war as it goes, without any extraordinary increase in taxes or great public loans.

Herr Reinhardt, in predicting income taxes in 1940 would bring the Government 25,000,000,000 marks (nominally $10,000,000,000), observed the tax income when Adolf Hitler assumed power in 1933 was 6,800,000,000 marks and increased to 23,600,000,000 marks in 1939.

This increase, he said, was made possible by a tremendous enlargement of the German people's productive capacities under Herr Hitler and a corresponding increase in incomes and elevation of living standards.

"It reflects a fundamental change in the way of life," said Herr Reinhardt.

To illustrate what he termed the comparatively slight tax increase caused by the war, Herr Reinhardt gave comparative figures for collections from six tax sources for the April-July period last year and his estimates for the same four months in 1940.

These figures, in millions of marks, he said, were:

	Collected in 1939	Estimated for 1940
Wage Tax	876.8	934.5
Income Tax	1,430	1,503.2
Sugar Tax	132.2	153.1
Beer Tax	196.4	204.9
Tobacco Tax	355.3	471.3
Property Tax	106.2	126.5

"Financing of the war rests on the income of the German people, a portion of which is available to the State," Herr Reinhardt said.

"It is certain this income will increase, which in turn will force a further enlargement of the productive power of the nation and a consequent greater increase in the financial strength of the Reich."

Germany Says No

BERLIN, Aug. 22 (AP)—British claims that it soon would surpass Germany in airplane production were dismissed as propaganda today by Major von Siegler, a German air force officer, who declared German information corroborated by documents discovered in France clearly shows "time is not working for, but against England."

Concerning British statements that its plants are producing 1,000 planes per month, the officer declared the British must be counting "everything with wings," including machines unfit for war purposes.

American aid, he said, is "absolutely understandable" if the United States accepts English credits to finance new airplane plants, but he asserted that American statements admitted production could not begin before 1942.

Major von Siegler said German "incredulity" at British claims was based on these points:

England must import 45 per cent of its materials while Germany produces its own and has an unmenaced "rich hinterland"; that Germany had a great head start before the war through uniform leadership in industry; that Germany's blockade now makes the dwindling of British imports a certainty.

President to Speak At Chickamauga Dam

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee said yesterday that President Roosevelt had agreed to deliver a speech Sept. 2 in dedication of Chickamauga Dam near Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Labor Day address will be the first of a formal nature since the President's acceptance of a third term nomination.

Since Chickamauga Dam is in the Tennessee Valley Authority region and the date is Labor Day, the arrangement gives Mr. Roosevelt an opportunity to discuss two major topics—power and labor.

Movable Curbings For Chicago Roadway

CHICAGO (AP)—Curbings which may be raised or lowered according to traffic needs are a feature of a new eight-lane highway under construction north of the "loop" business district.

Each line of curb, divided into 25-foot sections over the two-mile route, can be retracted into an under-pavement slot. In each slot are hydraulic jacks and powerful springs. Electrically controlled pressure pumps raise the jacks, which lift curb sections. When the pressure is released, the springs draw the sections back flush with the pavement.

Since three-fourths of the traffic moves north in the evening and south in the morning, the curbs were needed to provide a six-lane highway for the rush hours. During other hours there are four lanes each way. The curbings are spaced two lanes apart.

Star Spangled Buoy Lost—Or Is It?

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—That missing red, white and blue "Star Spangled Banner" buoy really is missing.

It marked the spot where Francis Scott Key's ship was anchored when he wrote the national anthem during the British bombardment of Fort McHenry in 1814.

Coast guardsmen and lighthouse officials say the buoy never was there at all. Old yachtsmen declared they had seen it, but differ about the dates.

However, Capt. William H. Riehl says that as master of the tugboat Sentinel, he placed the buoy in Chesapeake Bay during the Star Spangled Banner centennial here in 1914.

It was a can buoy, he says, about three feet in diameter and eight feet tall, painted with the Stars and Stripes. Riehl moored it midway between Fort Carroll and old Riverview Park. Winds, tides or a ship tore it away.

Foreign-Born Hear Appeal to Loyalty

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—Representative T. V. Smith (D) of Illinois urged foreign-born persons last night to report sabotage activities of members of their national groups to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Smith, in a radio address, also urged the foreign born, who are "friends of our democratic way" to "divorce the noisy minority of renegades from your great majority of patriotic citizens." He said to "dissociate yourselves from all such, and do it as publicly as they proclaim their offense to good taste."

Army Specialists

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, said yesterday that the War Department had arranged with half a dozen civilian schools to train specialists for the Army's Armored Corps.

He did not give the names or exact number of the schools, but said a later announcement would be made. He credited Brig. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of the Armored Corps, with "making excellent progress in facilities for the training of specialists."

London Bobbies Don Wartime Tin Helmets

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 23

London police were ordered yesterday to abandon their customary high helmets and wear war-time tin helmets. Heretofore when air raid sirens screamed they changed into tin hats.

AUGUST FUR SALE

Sable-Dyed MUSKRAT
$139

MUSKRAT . . . with the deep, deep, rich brown of sable in an all-purpose coat—featured in our August Fur Sale at the amazingly low price of $139!

10% DOWN . . 10 MONTHS to Pay, plus interest.

10% DEPOSIT will hold your coat until Nov. 1st.

CHARGE PURCHASES billed on November 1st statement.

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Thursday! Friday! Saturday Only!
Haynes Days
The season's lowest prices on Men's and Boys' Wear of guaranteed quality.
HAYNES
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WARE PRATT DAYS
The season's lowest prices on Men's and Boys' Wear of guaranteed quality
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WORCESTER, MASS.
Famous for Quality and Fashion

Britain Ready to Aid Greece Against Threats

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The British Government will stand by its guarantee to support Greece against any threat to the Nation's independence, Foreign Office circles said today.

The Foreign Office said it was awaiting a report of a conversation between the British Minister and Prime Minister Gen. John Metaxas yesterday.

The British guarantee was made April 13, 1939, when Neville Chamberlain was Prime Minister. It said:

"In the event of any action being taken which clearly threatens the independence of Greece and which the Greek Government consider it vital to resist with their national forces, His Majesty's Government would feel bound to lend to the Greek Government all the strength in its power."

Italy Warns

ROME, Aug. 23 (AP)—A warning that Italy might invade Greece if there is suspicion the British are about to occupy strategic Greek islands was sounded by a high Fascist source today.

"Italy is not going to let the British occupy any Greek islands. If the British move into Greece we will do the same," this source declared in response to rumors that Britain is considering occupation of the islands of Crete and Corfu.

Relations between Greece and Italy, grown taut since the Italian press and radio accused Greeks of the decapitation of an Albanian "patriot," Daut Hoggia, on Italian-conquered Albanian soil, were drawn tighter today by rumors concerning British intentions.

The Albanian newspaper, Tomori, reported that Greece had "virtually closed" the mountainous frontier with Albania, preventing Albanians from crossing into Greece to work their land, and charged the Greeks with new grievances.

Corfu, which Britain was rumored to be about to occupy, is a Greek Island at the entrance to the Adriatic Sea which Italy bombarded and occupied for a month in 1927, withdrawing only when an indemnity was paid for the assassination of an Italian official engaged in delimiting the Greek-Albanian border.

It is opposite the Ciamuria district of Greek Epirus which the Italian press has asserted should be included under the Italian Crown with Albania.

Crete, 70 miles off the Greek mainland and less than 200 mlies from the Libyan coast, would be of key value to Britain in maintaining its line of communications through the eastern Mediterranean with Turkey, and in defending Palestine, the Mosul oil field outlets, its bases at Cyprus and the Suez Canal.

It also would be of value in a Near Eastern campaign by Italy against those objectives.

More Troops Called

ATHENS, Aug. 23 (AP)—Four more categories of "specialists" in Greece's armed forces were called to the colors today. The number and nature of the specialists involved was not disclosed.

Meanwhile, air raid wardens patrolled the Greek coast.

The Government officially termed Italian charges of terrorism along the Albanian frontier "a fantastic invention."

Indications that continued Italian pressure is causing Greece to prepare swiftly for any turn of events were seen in lengthy conferences today and tonight between Premier Gen. John Metaxas and his Army General Staff.

Greek newspapers today, for the first time, carry full statements of recent Italian press attacks against Greece—coupled with sweeping Greek denials.

U. S.-Canadian Defense Plan Wins Approval in Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 23—It may fairly be said that the vast majority of Canadian people heard of the establishment of the permanent United States-Canadian Defense Board with considerable satisfaction.

Canadians are equally pleased with the offer by Great Britain to the United States to lease naval and air bases in Newfoundland and the West Indies. Observers here point out that the leasing of bases in Newfoundland at the gateway of the St. Lawrence River, Canada's vital artery, is the clearest possible indication of the complete confidence Britain and Canada have in the good intentions of the United States. It sets the seal on the "good neighbor" policy of this country and the United States.

Canada has its part to play in the present war and as the months pass the part will doubtless be increasingly taxing. The self-imposed duty, however, will in no respect be shirked. Similarly, in regard to the situation which might arise from the defense discussions with the United States, Canada, as the Prime Minister has pointed out, will not in any way evade its responsibility. The country's responsibilities have been enlarged, not diminished. The duty of the joint Defense Board, of course, is simply to study the situation and give recommendations to the respective Governments. No commitments are involved, but Canada being at war has perforce acquired a realistic point of view and accepts the duty which the recommendations of the Board, if sanctioned by Parliament, might lay on her shoulders.

The Canadian people have naturally the keenest interest in defense measures being taken in the United States. Canada is a nation of the Western Hemisphere, even if she does not belong to the Pan American Union, and follows closely any plan which may be formed to safeguard the liberties of the Americas. Her people have a strong bond of sympathy with the people of the United States, and she watches every movement of the Washington Government with the deepest sympathy and understanding. She treads her path with circumspection; she does not think of interfering in the slightest way with the affairs of her neighbor.

That many Canadians are on occasions annoyed with views expressed by some widely known Americans goes without saying; they have been particularly irritated at articles which have appeared in some periodicals. The reason is simple. Canadians are at war, and have a pretty strong belief in the justice of the cause for which they are fighting. They also hold the unalterable conviction that the front line of the struggle on which the maintenance of their liberties depends is in Britain. To aid in this war to the full extent of their power, Canadians have willingly dedicated themselves. They do not permit themselves to think even remotely of the possibility of defeat.

Klan Officials Out On Bund Incident

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 23 (AP)—James Colescott, Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, announced today that he had ordered the immediate removal of two New Jersey Klan officials as the result of a Klan meeting in a German-American Bund camp at Andover, N. J., last Sunday.

He named the officials as Arthur H. Bell of Bloomfield, N. J., Grand Dragon of the New Jersey Klan, and A. M. Young of Newark, Grand Klaliff.

Mr. Bell said in an interview at Mountainview, N. J., that Mr. Colescott was aware of plans for the meeting. He denied that the meeting was a joint Klan-Bund affair and added there was "absolutely no connection or link in any way, shape or form between the German-American Bund and the Klan."

Union Won't Take Dues From Drafted Printers

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23 (AP)—The International Typographical Union has amended its constitution to exempt from payment of dues and assessments all members called for military service in times of emergency.

The constitution already provided similar exemption for members called to service in times of war but there was no provision for peacetime service.

New 73-Mile Superhighway Opens in Canada

Queen Elizabeth Way connects Toronto and the U. S. — First link in planned network.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Aug. 23—The formal opening tonight of the Queen Elizabeth Way will put into operation the first link in a 1,000-mile chain of high-speed express highways with which the Ontario government hopes eventually to criss-cross the province

The road-building program calls for the construction of trunk roads from Windsor to the Quebec border and from Toronto north to the fringe of the great tourist playground of the lake country. The work outlined would have taken to 1960 to complete but the war has changed all that and it is doubtful now when the project begun with the Queen Elizabeth Way will be taken up and completed. The province has announced a wartime economy policy which permits no capital projects.

The 73-mile section between Toronto and Niagara Falls will be formally opened at a simple ceremony at the Henley Bridge near St. Catharines. T. B. McQuesten, Ontario Minister of Highways will conduct the ceremony which will be attended by the Mayors of Canadian cities along the route together with the Mayors of Buffalo and Niagara Falls, N. Y. The opening coincides with the start of the Canadian National Exhibition.

Tonight's opening is an event of international importance since it makes available for the first time a safe and swift entry to Ontario from the border cities of northern New York State. The importance of the new entrance is emphasized by the fact that 70 per cent of all visitors to Canada from the United States come to Ontario and half of these enter through the Niagara Peninsula. The new road will carry them without delay through the rich, orchard country of the Niagara district to Toronto where many of the tourist autos will fan out through the north country which attracts thousands each year.

Capacity Almost Limitless

The traffic capacity of the new road is alost unlimited. It takes the place of two old-style constructions which together were inadequate. Bottlenecks are done away with on this new divided highway. The improvement is especially noticeable at the entrance to Toronto from the west where a vexing problem existed for years in the form of a narow approach to the city. This has been replaced with a four-mile "freeway." There are no intersections for this distance and traffic can speed safely and swiftly to and from the city. This section of the road from Toronto to Hamilton (the new road passes through Burlington, suburb of Hamilton) will be called upon the carry as many as 35,000 to 40,000 vehicles on a busy day.

The highway is divided into two lanes of traffic with a landscaped garden area between. The garden area is 30 to 50 feet wide. Each lane is 23 feet wide—an 11-foot driving space with a 12-foot passing lane. There is no grade steeper than 3 per cent and no curve is sharper than two degrees. This is in direct contrast to the old lakeshore route to Hamilton.

There were 140 curves, some of them as sharp as 25 degrees, along this road which had an 18-foot pavement. At the time of its construction, during the last war, the builders were severely criticized for their prodigality in building an 18-foot roadway. It was argued that a single lane was sufficient and that meeting places for cars could be built every half mile or so.

Since the Queen Elizabeth Way is built upon entirely new right-of-way and makes use of none of the existing roads there is ample room for expansion and crossings. All existing crossings are designed for safety and speed with 18 cloverleaves or semi-cloverleaves along the route. The new bridges are two lane structures. The government has right-of-way for 150 feet on either side of the road, in most places and at points where cloverleaves may have to be built in the future it controls the land for 600 feet on either side.

There are no billboards on the Queen Elizabeth Way. Hot dog stands, gasoline stations are kept to a minimum. Bicycles and hitch-hikers are banned from portions of the road and the government maintains a rigid control of the construction of new buildings within 300 feet of the road. It was learned in Great Britain and the United States that some new roads were marred by heavy construction along the new and popular routes until they were hemmed in as badly as the highways they replaced. The existence of buildings close to the traffic lane is a hazard that engineers seek to avoid.

Partly Lighted Now

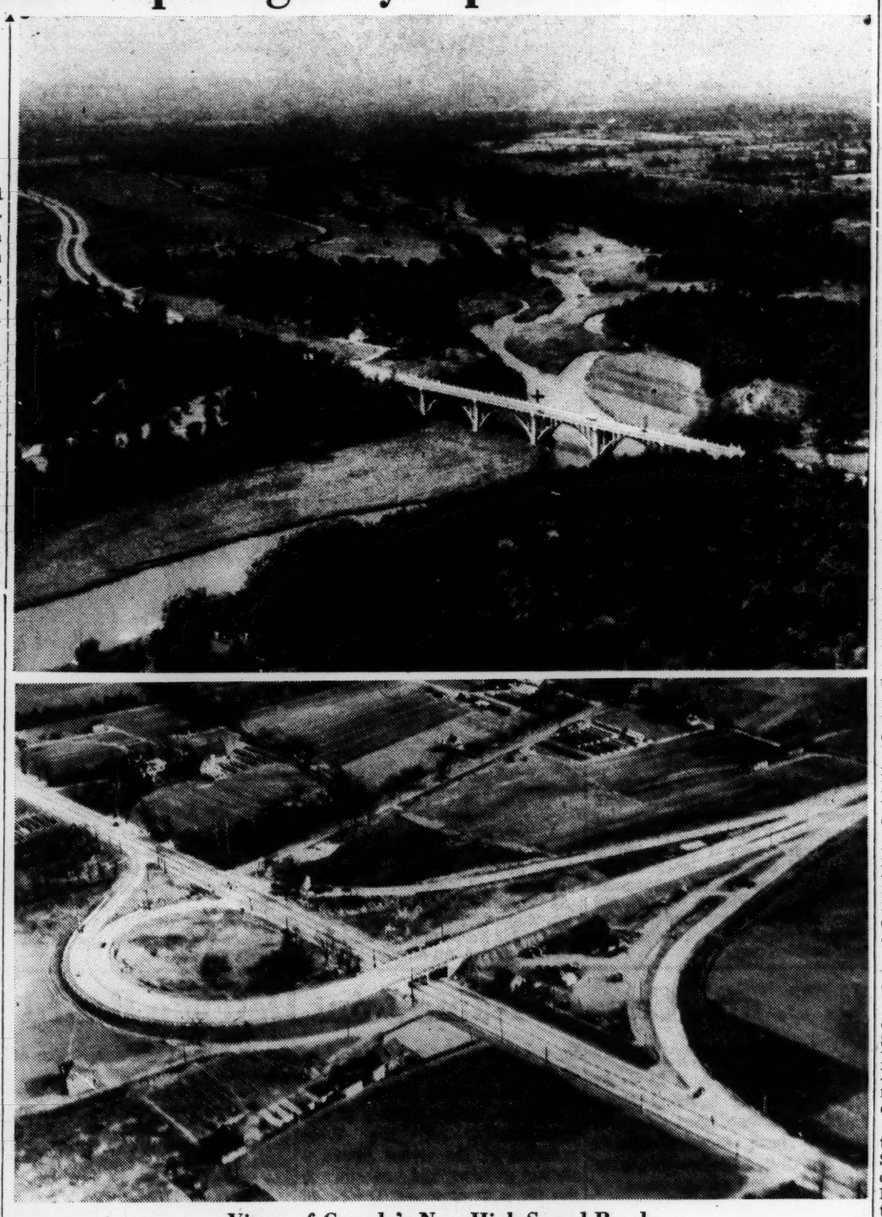
The road will one day be lighted throughout, according to present plans. At present incandescent lamps light the portion from Toronto west for several miles with sodium vapor lights at intersections. Reflector buttons have been installed from Toronto to St. Catharine's.

With the section from Toronto to Niagara Falls formally going into operation tonight there remains to be completed an 18-mile strip from the Falls to Fort Erie where the Queen Elizabeth Way will connect with the Peace Bridge and Buffalo. This part has been graded and would have been paved this summer had it not been for the war. It passes through the historically scenically rich area under the Niagara Parks Commission.

The highway was originally known as the Middle Road, since it took a middle course between the old lakeshore route and the Dundas Highway. At the time of the visit of the King and Queen it was decided to name the new route in honor of Her Majesty and she opened the bridge which crosses at Henley near St. Catharines. The road was begun in 1931 and with the expansion of Government plans to include a system of trunk highways for the province became the finest highway in Canada. Every effort has been made to provide a "fool-proof" thoroughfare for drivers.

It is believed that the road will carry all the "dangerous" traffic to and from the border. By this is meant high-speed commercial vehicles and tourists eager to reach destinations in northern Ontario. The existing roads will continue to act as feeders to this main trunk.

The cost has been estimated at $11,000,000.



Views of Canada's New High-Speed Road

Above: A new Bridge on the Queen Elizabeth Way. Below: An air shot shows how spur is connected with the Queen Elizabeth Way without interfering with the steady and safe flow of traffic. Similar provisions have been made all along the new motor highway between Toronto and Fort Erie to make the road accessible and yet eliminate grade crossings.

British Speedup In Arms Exceeds All Expectations

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP) — Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Supply, said in a radiocast that the war effort speedup has given Great Britain "an arms industry greater in its output and far greater in its future productive capacity than anyone would have dared to think possible three months ago."

"When we think of our world-wide tasks of defense and offense and of the two or three years of campaigning in many parts of the globe that may well be before us, we see our work hitherto as but the beginning of the beginning," Mr. Morrison said.

Britain, however, is still behind Germany in arms making, he observed.

"We are beginning to see daylight through the trees," he said, and cited the case of one ordnance factory which began production four months ahead of schedule.

"It's a lovely thing to beat the clock in these days," he added.

Taylor Starts Trip To U. S. From Rome

ROME, Aug. 23 (AP)—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative at the Vatican, left by plane today for a visit to the United States during which, his associates said, he would confer with the President on whether he should return to his post.

Mr. Taylor was accompanied by his wife and a nurse. He has been convalescing from an operation, and friends have said his health might prevent his return. He was received in a farewell audience by Pope Pius XII Aug. 20.

The Taylors' departure today was for Lisbon, from where the party will sail Aug. 29 for New York.

Jamaica Sends Funds

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 23 (CP Cable) — Jamaica sent another £5,000 (about $22,250) to Great Britain to be applied for the purchase of bombers. The money, raised by public subscription, brings to £35,000 (about $155,750) the total collected here and sent to London.

Drum Urges All Citizens Be Drafted, Points to 'Vital Weaknesses' in Army

CANTON, N. Y., Aug. 23 (AP)—Conceding that the United States' greatest war maneuvers in northern New York demonstrated "vital major weaknesses," Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, First Army commander, demanded last night that "all citizens be called to serve with us in preparing for the threatened crisis."

Delivering his critique of the three-week war games which ended 24 hours before schedule yesterday with his "Blue" defending army subjugating an outnumbered "Black" invader, the General maintained that the nation is "wasting time" with discussion of the volunteer versus the conscription system.

"Let us not be blind to realities," he said. "We are too few to meet the problems ahead.

"As for the production of weapons, the volunteer system must be replaced by a national obligation system if we are to succeed."

Talking to officers representing about 90,000 men participating in the mock battles, General Drum found that national defense is "greatly improved" and that the $2,000,000 cost of the war games has been "more than justified."

At the same time, he added, the exercises have "demonstrated beyond doubt major weaknesses which require immediate solution before our preparedness plans will be really effective."

He cited, for example, weapon and equipment shortages, lack of man power and need of longer and more frequent training, as "basic preparedness weaknesses."

"In these maneuvers," he said, "we have improvised organizations as we have utilized wooden and truck substitutes for steel cannon and tanks and observation planes for dive bombers."

Criticizing "many leaders" as inclined to be "too beakish" in following mixed forms and diagrams in field work, General Drum advised officers to "always keep in mind that man is the fundamental instrument of war" and recommended more daring tactics.

As far as the maneuvers were concerned, General Drum found marked improvement by the entire command over last year's war games which brought expressions of apprehension from Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York and other observers.

Canada Registers, Cost $1,000,000

OTTAWA, Aug. 23 (CP)—The cost of taking the national registration of approximately 8,000,000 Canadian residents, completed in three days this week, was about $1,000,000, Mr. Justice T. C. Davis, Associate Minister of National War Services, said.

With obvious satisfaction he set this against the cost of the last general election, about $3,000,000. He pointed out that the questionnaire cards, which were much more complicated than ballots, and advertising, which is not a charge against the Government in an election, would make up a good part of the total cost.

The staff required for registration, he said, was also considerably larger than that needed in an election, and it was here that the value of the contribution of voluntary workers came in.

Three constituencies, he said, Regina, Ottawa West and Lincoln, Ontario, reported they had carried out registration on a completely voluntary basis and that costs had been paid.

British Blame Germans For French Food Scare

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP)—An authoritative British source, commenting on French Foreign Minister Paul Baudoin's charge that the British blockade is a hostile act, said today there is no reason why France should be short of food this winter since it is virtually a self-supporting agricultural nation.

This source added there were "vast stocks" of food stored in France, and, if there were any interference with their distribution to the French people, the responsibility was not Britain's, but "of the power with which the French Government rushed to come to terms."

France Is Defiant

VICHY, France, Aug. 23 (AP) — Britain's blockade of Europe was branded last night by the Foreign Minister of its former ally as "an inhuman dictatorship of famine."

Paul Baudouin, Foreign Minister in the Government of Marshal Pétain, declared in a speech that Winston Churchill had committed "an act of hostility" against France by his statement Tuesday that no food would be permitted to pass the British naval barrier to Nazi-conquered countries.

"The French Government will not bow before this decision," said M. Baudouin. "It must do everything in its power to save this country from hunger."

M. Baudouin did not say directly what France planned to do but he did assert: "Whether they wish it or not; whether they understand it or not; the nations of this whole continent are going to be united on a growing solidarity."

Mr. Churchill, he added, has taken Britain out of this sphere of "solidarity."

Howard E. Kershner, European director of the American Friends Service Committee, announced later after consultation with French officials that "certain" measures would be taken to increase the aid to French refugees.

Referring to British remarks that the Empire's defeat in the Somaliland to Italian forces was due in part to the defection of the French, M. Baudouin disclosed for the first time that the French Syrian armies totaled only 60,000 men during the period while France remained in the war.

In French Djibuti near-by British Somaliland—the French had only 5,000 men, he said, adding:

"If the British Premier must justify himself for the grave Somaliland reverse, whom can he make believe that 5,000 men in Djibuti could have stopped an enemy?"

As to the French defeat at home, M. Baudouin declared:

"We were defeated because we did not merit victory."

He accused Mr. Churchill of inviting the world to a pitiless battle, predicting "it is only misery that will triumph."

France to Try Zay

VICHY, France, Aug. 23 (AP)—The Government confirmed officially today that former Education Minister Jean Zay, now under arrest at Clermont-Ferrand, would be tried there by a military court on a charge of desertion from the Army. The trial date was not set.

Germany Acquires 800 French Planes, De Gaulle Asserts

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, whom Great Britain recognizes as "the leader of free Frenchmen," declared in a radiocast last night that "at this moment 800 French airplanes, the mainstay of African defense, are leaving Morocco, Algeria and Tunis to be taken to Istres (France) and put at the disposal of the enemy."

He described French Cabinet members as "sheltering behind a senile marshal" and betraying France.

"These soldiers," he said, "are no longer soldiers; these Frenchmen are no longer Frenchmen."

The statement by General de Gaulle brought only the non-committal comment "it might possibly be true though we have no means of confirming it officially at the moment."

British Liner Carries 51 Refugees to N. Y.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—The British liner Hilary has arrived with 51 passengers, mostly elderly refugees, from Liverpool. Other passengers, including children, had disembarked at Halifax, N. S.

The 7,403-ton Booth Line steamer usually travels between Europe and South America. This was her first voyage to the United States since the outbreak of war.

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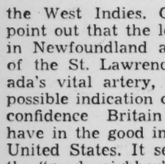
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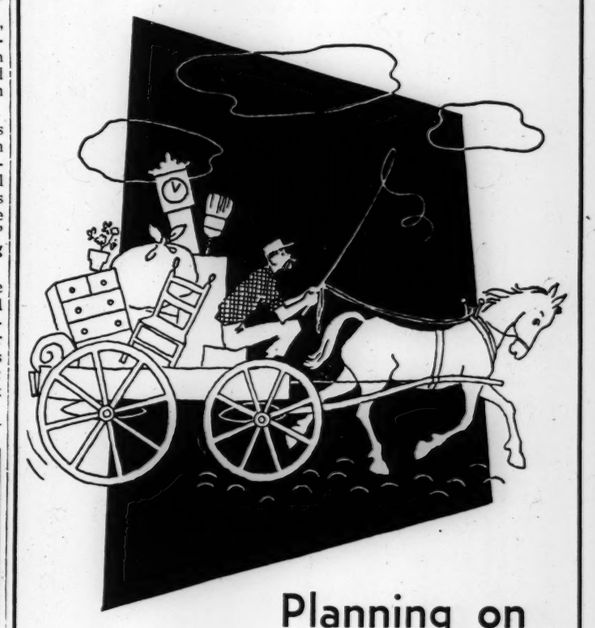
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You Will Find Many Good Ideas in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S
APARTMENT AND REAL ESTATE PAGES IN THIS ISSUE
To ease the way for the many people who move in the early Fall, we have planned these special pages to group together a good deal of very useful information on the subject. Whether your interest lies in a new two-room-and-kitchenette apartment, a larger apartment, or a house in the country, you should find helpful guidance in these forthcoming pages. Photographs, articles specially written for the Monitor and an unusually large display of real estate advertising are included.
See Pages 12 and 13

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'Economic Revolution' At Crossroads in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain's extemporized wartime controlled economy is approaching a crossroads. One way runs to some unknown politico-economic destination by way of continued evolution, the other goes straight to a speedy and radical change in the economic system.

The question which has to be resolved and which is now more frequently raised in Parliament is whether the speedy national organization which war demands can be attained adequately or in time by the present method of "progress bit by bit," or whether an entirely new system is needed.

Raising of such a query at the present time results from two main realizations. Firstly, that a new Britain will come, indeed must come, as a result of this "war of ideas"; secondly, that however great are the strides that have been made under the piecemeal building of a wartime economic structure, Britain's fullest resources have not even yet been mobilized.

The Way to Victory

One finds even steady conservative journals like the Daily Telegraph and Morning Post, writing, "The day of a really totalitarian war economy has not yet fully dawned. Yet nothing less will suffice for the totalitarian victory which we can and must achieve."

The Budget, too, was sharply criticized on two main counts—that it showed no deviation from the "orthodox capitalist" budgets of the past, except that it was harsher; that it was not nearly harsh enough.

A recent debate in the House of Commons on the Government's structure of economic control is particularly interesting from this point of view, because it was nearly a three-cornered contest between two Socialist members of the Government who believe in extempore planning for war purposes—to be overhauled and altered later—and one Socialist who preached the urgent need for a recasting of the system, because, in his view, although it was planning Britain's economy it was not planning it with sufficient speed or with adequate co-ordination.

Economic Planning

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister without portfolio, had made a workmanlike survey of the Government's control machinery, with its several co-ordinating committees, Economic, Ministerial, Productional, at the top, its area organizations at the base. He was attacked by his erstwhile co-opositionist, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, who declared, "The Minister has shown no conception whatever of a coherent economic plan," and claimed that, although there was planning machinery, it failed to do the work demanded in the present situation.

"What is the aim of the Government in the sphere of economic policy?" asked Mr. Shinwell. "I suppose they have a definite policy in the military sphere, but it is equally important in the field of economic policy to know what the goal is. . . . There have been committees and inquiries and a perambulation by experts, but has there been an exhaustive survey of our economic possibilities, and is that not vital in the present situation?

"Moreover," Mr. Shinwell continued, "is there a definite allocation as between actual war essentials and exports and the needs of the civilian population? These are all essential ingredients of the survey which appears to me to be so essential. Furthermore, have the Government estimated how many factories are required for the production of war essentials, and, in particular, what surplus of factories is available in the event of heavy air bombardment and destruction?

Points to Unemployment

"Let us appreciate the facts," Mr. Shinwell pleaded. "Labor is idle, factories are not adequately utilized, men are being dismissed, many workers are under-employed, miners are working three and four shifts a week, and no effort is made to divert this labor to other industries. Large numbers of people are being evacuated from defense areas and have nothing to do. Sundry undertakings are closed down as a result of Government action, but no compensation is paid to those affected. I want to underline those points."

Mr. Shinwell added, "I want to direct the attention of the House to a consideration which I think is of some consequence. The President of the Board of Trade has developed the policy of curtailment of consumption, and, as an inevitable corollary, curtailment of production. As a result, people are thrown out of work. To throw somebody out of work does not of itself contribute to the war effort. . . . Large numbers of small business undertakings have been thrown out of gear. . . . It would be far better to allow them to continue than to do nothing. On the other hand, if, as a result of throwing people out of work, it were possible to transfer them to the production of more essential articles, that would be a contribution to the war effort. To do that needs a plan; it needs a clear picture of what is wanted from the point of view of objective and organization."

The Government's Reply

The result of Mr. Shinwell's speech was a forceful, indeed impassioned, address by Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, whose thesis was that very considerable and valuable planning is being done by the Government and swift and sound progress is being made in building firmly on existing foundations.

Mr. Bevin said: "In facing the problem, the Government came to the conclusion that it was preferable not to try to build up something new as we did in the last war, based on the old Treasury agreement, or something new built up on the basis of the old Munitions Tribunal, with its imprisonment, penal sanction and heavy fines, but to take the great joint bodies that exist and merely graft on to them a final court to supersede the power of the strike. Do honorable members suggest, simple as it may appear on paper, that that is not planning for the handling of nearly 50,000,000 people? I say that is planning.

"In carrying out the powers," Mr. Bevin continued, "one of the duties was to move labor from one place to another. . . . I believe that from Hull alone I transferred in a few days over 4,600 people from the fishing industry and ancillary trades to defense work.

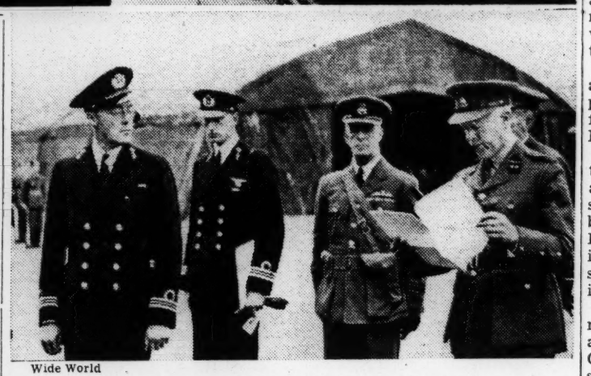
"There is a constant change in the situation," he went on. "Your enemy is determining your action every day. You cannot put down a plan and say, 'I am going to work that out with labor in this week, that week, or subsequent weeks.' . . . Please do not say there is no planning, and that the danger is being dealt with in a half-hearted way."

Haakon Still in London

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The Norwegian Legation said today King Haakon was still in London.

[The German - controlled French radio carried a report, heard in New York, that the King had left England and was on his way to the United States.]

Aid for Britain From the Netherlands



Wide World

It's Still "Thumbs Up" in Britain

Upper: Members of the Royal Netherlands Naval Air Service are in a cheerful mood after their inspection by Prince Consort Bernhard at their base in Wales. The Dutch fliers have adopted the "thumbs up" sign, British symbol of confidence and determination. At present all England is singing a little jingle that ends "Thumbs up, Tiggerty Boo, Tiggerty Boo." Below: A sergeant of the Netherlands Air Force is decorated by the Prince Consort with the Dutch bronze medal. An officer at the right reads the citation.

U. S. and Canada Name Joint Defense Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 — An historic step in bringing closer together the two great democracies of North America—Canada and the United States—was taken here in the joint announcement by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of the 11 members of the joint Permanent Board of Defense.

The American members have been called to a meeting in the White House tomorrow morning. Meanwhile, Mr. Roosevelt reported no news on negotiations with Britain for naval and air bases, or on transfer of destroyers.

First meeting of the board will be held Monday at Ottawa. The establishment of the board was announced last Sunday at Ogdensburg. Naming of the Board is the first move to bring about establishment of a joint system of defense for the North Atlantic area of the Western Hemisphere and will be directed toward common establishment of a system of naval and air bases.

Long known the world over as two great democracies which had no fort on their common 3,000 mile border, Canada and the United States now take a new step in proposing defense against a common threat from outside.

La Guardia Named

Each delegation consists of one representative of the three branches of the armed forces, a civilian member, and a member of the State Department which, in Canada, is termed the Department of External Affairs. Mr. Roosevelt named Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mayor of New York and President of the United States Conference of Mayors as the United States civilian member. Premier King named O. M. Biggar, K. C. who is a constitutional lawyer and former Vice-Chairman of the Civil and Military Air Board.

The Boards are:

For United States

Civilian Member—Mayor La Guardia.

Army—Lieut. Gen. Stanley D. Embrick, Commanding Fourth Corps Area.

Navy—Capt. Harry W. Hill of the War Plans Division, Office of Chief of Naval Operations.

Air—Commander Forrest P. Sherman of the Navy, and Lieut. Col. Joseph T. McNarney, Army Air Corps, who will alternate, one sitting in discussion of naval and the other of Army air problems.

State Department—John D. Hickerson, Assistant Chief, European Affairs Division. He will act as Secretary of United States section of the Board.

Canada:

Civilian member—O. M. Biggar.

Army—Brigadier K. Stuart, D. S. O., M. C., Deputy Chief, Canadian Army General Staff.

Navy—L. W. Murray, Deputy Chief of Naval Staff.

Air—Air Commander A. A. L. Cuffe, Royal Canadian Air Force.

Department of External Affairs—Hugh L. Kennleyside, Counselor for the Department who will serve the Canadian section of the Board as secretary.

U. S.-Canada Link Approval

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP)—Discussing implications of the Canada-United States Joint Defense Board, the British weekly, New Statesman and Nation, today said that "sooner or later Canadians will have to reconsider their attitude toward the political structure of the New World."

Asserting that continents now are the natural units for defense purposes, the paper added, "If either the Nazis or the Japanese could win a footing anywhere on either coast of this hemisphere (American), the security of all its 21 Republics and of Canada would be threatened."

The New Statesman and Nation said Canada's "aloofness" might in part account for the "somewhat disappointing record" of the Pan American Union. Even though Canadian membership in the Union would create "constitutional difficulties," the paper declared, "commonsense will not be deterred from going forward under the spur of a common danger."

[The Pan American Union was organized to include only the American "Republics." Canada is not a republic.]

Trying to envisage the post-war setup, the weekly said Europe is a natural unit, but its empires "bestride other continents."

Even if the United Kingdom belonged to Europe the Dominions "emphatically do not," it declared, concluding that "for some purposes we shall have to tolerate and even encourage a dual allegiance. A beginning has been made by Canada."

The Spectator, concentrating on proposals that the United States lease British islands in the western Atlantic for naval and air bases, said Prime Minister Winston Churchill was "wise" to avoid linking up the question with the suggestion that the United States send Britain some of her overage destroyers.

But, it added, "co-operation to the utmost that either side feels free to offer is profoundly to be desired—and Mr. Churchill has not disguised the fact we should be glad of their destroyers."

President Urges Draft Now

Continued from Page 1

team if he started the training season with 44 men, the equivalent of four good elevens, or with only 9 men, which would be 2 short of a full team. Mr. Rockne would not have won under the latter circumstances. And the President grimly declared that if this continent is invaded "we want to win."

Delay in Congress

Mr. Roosevelt apparently assumed that under the Maloney compromise, postponing compulsory conscription till the next Congress, the whole matter might go over for a year.

The proposal would give the President authority to start conscription on Jan. 1, 1941, if volunteers had not met requirements, but it also provides that the draft cannot begin until Congress has appropriated money "specifically for that purpose." Thus the fight might start all over again in Congress to appropriate the money, with no assurance that the draft could be made until affirmative legislative action was taken next year.

Both sides in Congress have taken the general statements of President Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie as leaving open a loophole against immediate compulsory service. So far as Mr. Roosevelt is concerned, the loophole is now closed. Mr. Willkie may very likely follow suit, his friends believe.

Mr. Roosevelt said the nation's defense required legislative action within the next two weeks. It is no use training 10 men where a hundred are needed, he said. The Army cannot operate as a team until its ranks are filled and hardened. If the United States doesn't get the conscription bill right away, in a couple of weeks the Nation will have trouble getting the team together. The whole defense schedule will be thrown behind schedule.

Shortage of men is more serious, said the President smiling, than shortages of certain materials. Apologizing to the women reporters, he cited underwear. If worst came to worst, he said, there are plenty of B. V. D.'s on hand in the haberdashery stores. The same is true of shoes. He knew there were plenty of rifles for all men who would need rifle drill. But the absence of manpower, and team drill, could not be compensated for in any such summary fashion.

To a question, he said he had in mind an army of about 1,200,000 men, including regular Army, National Guard, and expected increments.

As the President talked, the Senate today sent him legislation authorizing him to mobilize the National Guard. Under the measure the President is empowered to call more than 400,000 guardsmen and other reserves into active duty for a year. The authority would exist until June 30, 1942.

Russo-German Pact: Is It Working?

Continued from Page 1

garian border. Clearly, this would be a defense against Germany.

Then came the war on Finland. Here the Soviet took the strong Mannerheim line, the Finnish naval bases, and crippled the country's agriculture and industry, thereby preventing Finland from supplying Germany with raw materials and leaving the Finns at the mercy of Russia should any future attack be deemed necessary.

Control of Eastern Baltic

The new naval positions in Finland and in the Baltic States—which were incorporated entirely in the U. S. S. R. a few weeks ago—gave Russia complete control over the eastern half of the Baltic Sea. Up to then, it had been more or less a German "mare nostrum."

Germany, moreover, through this action has lost the important economic supplies of the Baltic States whose trade is now controlled by the Kremlin.

After a brief lull, Moscow took advantage of Germany's pre-occupation in the West to seize the rich food store of Bessarabia and the Bucovina from Rumania.

While official Berlin declared that everything had been prearranged with the Führer, the spokesman of the German Embassy in Bucharest described the Russian action a "British trick," instigated by the British Ambassador "who pushed Joseph Stalin into the Bessarabian adventure."

Occupation of the Rumanian territory was to be only a prelude to a much more serious threat to Germany and Italy: Russia is slowly but steadily driving toward a Slavic Union in eastern and southeastern Europe and closing the door to any Fascist expansion in this direction. This old Pan-Slavism has always been the most dangerous threat to Germany, even under the Kaiser. Now it is being revived by Germany's Soviet "friends."

Semi-official propaganda from Moscow and the activity of the Communist parties in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria call for "the overthrow of the Fascist governments in the Balkans."

Facts and Words in Contrast

These facts scarcely accord with the friendly but noncommittal words which Herr Hitler and Prime Minister Molotoff have been exchanging from time to time. But the less responsible leaders are more free to express their opinions. That may be borne out by a brief review of the controlled Soviet newspapers.

Further indications as to the state of relations between Moscow and Berlin may be found in the following collected items:

In the October issue of the Soviet Cominternational, appearing a few weeks after the treaty of friendship had been concluded, German imperialism was charged with "enslaving foreign peoples." And again, "year after year Mr. Chamberlain deliberately strengthened Hitlerism for an attack on the Soviets."

A few weeks later, the "Bolshevist" urged attack on "all forms of bourgeois dictatorship" and called upon the Communistic parties in Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Germany to urge the workers of their countries to ask for peace instead of imperialistic wars.

During the Russo-Finnish war, Russian newspapers reprinted an article of a Rumanian magazine saying that Germany, France, and England had built Finland's fortifications against Russia during the last four years. "Such inner fraternity was created by the Great Powers since they all are anti-Soviet," the article concluded.

When the Russo-Finnish war was nearly ended, the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, visited the Pope and is understood to have suggested a "Holy Alliance" against the "red" danger of the Soviet. He hinted that the Reich would participate in such "a holy war" if the Pope would bring about peace between the Allies and Germany first. He is said to have attempted to convince the Pope that the Nazi-Soviet pact was purely commercial and not political.

Nazi Views About Stalin

Prof. Carl J. Burckhardt, former High Commissioner of the League of Nations in Danzig, in a report to the League, described an interview with Herr Hitler in which the latter "talked about the Russians and said that the Germans knew them better than anybody else, because hundreds of German officers had served in the Russian Army. The Russian Army had no striking power."

On April 20, the Manchester Guardian carried a report of a book the Nazi Party had intended to dedicate to Adolf Hitler on his fifty-first birthday. This book, the Manchester Guardian said, had been confiscated one day before it was to have been published because of a strong protest by the Russian Ambassador in Berlin.

The book, entitled "Our Leader," on page 87 carried a picture of Joseph Stalin with the caption: "Stalin, Secretary General of the Communistic Party in Soviet Russia and ruler of that impoverished country. He began his Communistic career as a bank robber. His political achievements consist of the sanguinary extirpation of numerous high Communist functionaries, starving the people, and thoroughly ruining the granary of Europe."

Press Comment in Russia

During the last week of May and the first week of June, Soviet newspapers pointed out that the Conservatives in England and France had prevented the Allies from using their whole strength against Germany. If these conservative forces, it was said, were to be pushed aside, Germany in a year or two would be in a serious position.

Izvestia, official Soviet organ, declared that the German hope of an early victory was a gross exaggeration. The war was likely to last a long time.

Red Star, Soviet Army organ, pointed out that the war in the West was only in the beginning stages. True, the Allies had made serious mistakes because they did not learn from the past wars. Nevertheless, there may be big surprises in store, the Red Star added.

Trud, Soviet Trade Union organ, ascribed the French defeat to Munich and the readiness of the Allies to exclude Russia from European politics at the demand of the Axis.

In July, Herr Hitler made the final peace offer to Great Britain It was transmitted by radio all over the world. In the United States several hundred stations tuned in. In Soviet Russia no radio station carried the broadcast of the leader of the "friendly nation."

The whole election campaign in the Baltic States was based on the slogan "liberate the Baltic peoples from the Fascist plutocratic yoke." A well-informed Socialist paper, the Stockholm Socialdemocraten, saw in the Russian move in the Baltic a "sign that for the Soviet the Ukrainian chapters of 'Mein Kampf' are still decisive."

German Exit From Baltic

How deeply the Germans resented the Soviet incorporation of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia may be judged from the hurried evacuation of Germans from Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia when Russia began its diplomatic offensive in the Baltic.

The final annexation of the Baltic States by the Soviet last July did not make the headlines in German papers. The fact was reported in obscure two- or three-line dispatches, without editorial comment.

Two weeks ago, Ferdinand Buchansky, Slovakian Minister of the Interior, was reported dismissed after the return of Joseph Tiso, Slovak Premier, from an interview with Herr Hitler in Berchtesgaden. The punished Minister was blamed for pro-Soviet feelings. His successor, Sano Mach, leader of the Nazi Hlinka Guard, was said to have been ordered to crush any Pan-Slavic or pro-Soviet movement.

Very recently, the German Communist Party published a manifesto in Ny Dag, official organ of the Swedish Communist Party, denouncing the European war. "The new Europe," the newspaper said, "will be a Europe of enslaved workers and peasants, a Europe of destitutions and famine for the working class." It openly attacks the German rule in France and found "German imperialism manifested in the new order." Only big German industrialist leaders who want to enrich themselves by war and conquest and whose lust for power is insatiable, desire the continuation of the war of suppression of other peoples, the Communistic organ holds.

Economic Support Ignored

While the fiction of friendship between Germany and Russia is still being kept up, the much advertised economic support for Germany has not been mentioned for months. For a few months after the commercial agreement, Berlin indicated that Germany and Russia would boost their trade to many hundreds of millions of marks. By the end of the year, German military circles admitted the great disappointment.

As early as November, 1939, Militarwochenblatt, Military Weekly, said that Russia was unable to provide those very materials which Germany needed most: food, copper, zinc, nickel, lead, antimony, and tin. Only coal and iron could be expected, raw materials of which Germany had other means of supply.

Early in February, Vladimir Potemkin, Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, informed Sir William Seeds, then British Ambassador to Moscow, that "the help Germany will get from Russia is much smaller than the British or the Germans themselves think."

The facts are that all winter the Danube was frozen and railways were jammed, throttling Germany's imports from the east and southeast. There was only the one railway line with the normal gauge from Rumania through Russian Poland to Germany. According to a Nazi-Soviet agreement on Dec. 3, 1939, 300 freight cars were supposed to run over this line daily. By the end of February, 660 loaded and 700 empty cars had rolled over the line instead of 18,000.

Sabotage Charge Made

Neutral observers alleged that the Russians sabotaged the traffic to the Reich.

Another survey indicated that up to May 128,540 tons instead of the 450,000 expected by the agreement had been shipped to Germany over that railway line. This covers rail imports not only from Russia but also from Rumania. It would seem to indicate an unwillingness on Russia's part to fulfill both the commercial and the political agreements between the two totalitarian countries reached just one year ago.

In the light of these facts, Herr Hitler's bow to the Soviet in his speech on July 19 and the polite reply of Prime Minister Molotoff a few days later, seem to have meant agreement only on one point: that neither is ready yet to dare an attack on the other. For the time being, they do not feel strong enough to start a war against one another.

British Press Plan for India Despite Congress Bloc's Rebuff

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 23 — Britain's new plans to give India "free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth" immediately after the war will go ahead irrespective of the refusal of the All-India Congress Party to co-operate.

Whitehall regards with disappointment but without surprise the decision of the Hindu Nationalist spokesmen. But the Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow, it is learned on good authority, is now consulting representatives of other chief Indian political parties as to the next step to be taken. The conferences include talks with the spokesmen of the Moslem League.

No final replies have yet reached Whitehall from these exploratory talks, but there is reason to believe that the Viceroy has encountered a substantial body of opinion which regards the British Government's plan as marking a definite advance toward the goal of Indian self-rule.

In proceeding with these conversations as part of its new policy, the Government is not ignoring the importance of the National Congress Party in which Mohandas K. Gandhi remains a major influence. The British, rather, hope to rally support of the moderate Hindu elements as time proves the genuineness of British determination to advance India toward real Dominion status.

It is now known that popular representatives who are to be added to the Viceroy's Council are themselves to have definite executive functions and will be on a footing of entire equality with existing members of what is, in effect, the Government of India's Cabinet.

Regarding the much larger body that is to frame the new Constitution for India after the war there has been no change in the position explained before the House of Commons Aug. 14.

The Government at that time said that it is recalled that this body is to represent the chief elements in India's national life, and is to start the new Constitution by the same methods of consultation and discussion with all parties as was done when the Constitutions for the Dominions were framed.

Nazis Try Artillery Attack

Continued from Page 1

operating it have also command of the sky—sufficient command anyhow to be able to keep a slow-flying "spotter" plane or planes aloft in position to observe how the gunlayers are making out.

This the Germans were unable to do yesterday when attempting to sink a convoy of vessels eastward bound in the Straits of Dover, and the ships proved to be able safely to run the gantlet of one hour's firing, which, reckoned in terms of money spent on missiles, was a decidedly expensive proposition.

It is recognized, though, that if the expenditure be considered to have come out of the publicity account, it was well spent, especially as the day before German cinemas were showing propaganda movies of large guns being put in position along the German-occupied French coast.

The shelling of British towns opens up the whole question of what the Germans could do in this direction—even shooting as far as London—if they began the use of modern versions of the "Big Bertha," the superpiece that fired shells into Paris from distance of about 75 miles during the World War. It is realized that great improvements in gun manufacture have been made in the last 20 years, and that making a shell travel 120 miles or so is a problem the Germans may well have solved.

But it is pointed out that an inescapable loss of efficiency is caused by wear every time the gun is fired until the situation is reached where the inner tube wears out altogether—in case of a super-Bertha it is estimated that it would be in that condition after about 50 rounds.

In such cases to get the extreme range, an enormous propelling charge must be used, so that the gun must have a very massive breech barrel and emplacement to stand the strain, while the projectile must be light to achieve the terrific muzzle velocity, even with so great a charge, and must also be stouter than is desirable lest the prodigious starting kick should cause a premature burst.

Moreover the fuse cannot be particularly sensitive for the same reason and consequently the shell's bursting force on the target is bound to be less than that of normal range shell of the same weight.

It has to be remembered also that many factors govern the course of a shell over a long distance. The slightest deviation from the plotted trajectory produces a big error at the landing end, and there is unavoidably a considerable "spread" from round to round at, say 40,000 yards—the range at which the German guns were firing last night.

The direction and force of the wind have to be resolved in terms of line and elevation, the smallest discrepancy in the weights of the shells must be accounted for, the weight and temperature of the charge must be considered, and any necessary corrections applied in accordance with changes in the barometric readings.

Over and above these considerations is the fact that big guns give their position away by an undisguisable flash and sound whenever fired, and offer an inviting target to opposing airmen.

Against all this has to be set the effect on morale of a long-range bombardment, however erratic or sporadic, and the cumulative damage if the bombardment can be sustained.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Daily from Oct. 1 to Nov. 2 1940

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Heroine of a Century Ago

Linda Darnell
In the new film, "The Californian"

New Movie Bid Being Made For South American Market

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

With the production of "The Californian" now well under way, Twentieth Century-Fox begins its second experiment with large-scale pictures which will be designed with at least one eye to the South American motion picture market. The first production of this sort, recently completed, was "Down Argentine Way," a large musical with Betty Grable and Don Ameche in fiery Argentine roles.

The new picture, "The Californian," which will star Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell, is a remake of the old Douglas Fairbanks picture, "The Mark of Zorro," a tale of Robin Hood proportions, with Los Angeles in 1820—the last year of Spanish rule—as the setting. Some of the athletic stunts of Mr. Fairbanks will be eliminated from the present film, owing to a change in the taste of audiences between the first and second productions. Also, Mr. Power will simply mark the houses of his victims with the mark of Zorro, instead of their persons. This, too, is said to be due to a modification in public taste.

Otherwise, the film will not be unrecognizable as the modern counterpart of the earlier film. Mr. Power plays at swords with Mr. Rathbone—who is a sort of hardy perennial for this sort of thing in the movie town—and generally robs the rich to help the poor in the prescribed manner.

* * *

Perhaps more interesting than the film itself is what the studio plans to do with it when it is completed. It will be dubbed into six Spanish dialects, as well as Portuguese, in order to make it readily available at any time for Spanish-speaking theaters all over South America and in Mexico.

Ordinarily, as has been before pointed out in this column, the different districts and countries of the Latin new world do not take any more readily to the Castilian Spanish tongue than Americans do, let us say, to that of the district about Oxford. Pictures made here in the past in this elegant phrasing have been conspicuous for their lack of success not only in South America but in Mexico as well. But attempts to make all films thereafter with the Mexican "s" sound for the "th" of the Spanish were no more successful. The South Americans, it seemed, did not like the Mexican idiom. And so it went.

The present idea is to give each country a running commentary in its own tongue, describing conversation and action very much as in the Japanese motion picture house the flesh-and-blood commentator comments upon and enacts the action taking place on the screen.

* * *

In the case of "The Californian," which is only one of a series of "Zorro" stories written by Johnston McCulley over a period of some 25 years, the Fox people had hoped to prolong it into a series—if successful—with Mr. Power running through all of them. This was impossible because it proved to be the only one of these stories not already owned by another studio, Mr. Fairbanks' rights in it making it available apart from the block of others.

The studio, therefore, is taking the only way left to it to complete its experiment. Following "The Californian," it will make a large picture with a Panama setting, called "Cristobal"; when this is done it will go immediately into the production of another Argentine story; it will make one Cesar Romero picture called "The Latin From Manhattan," and will continue to cast this actor in the Cisco Kid stories, a series with a popular appeal in Spanish-speaking countries; and, finally, it will use South American locales for its Charlie Chan series, the first of these being "Charlie Chan in Panama."

U. S. Builds Biggest Bomber And Fastest Combat Plane

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23 (AP)—The biggest airplane ever built—a bomber capable of flying nonstop from New York to Europe, thence back and to Los Angeles—is nearing completion, Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Corps, revealed yesterday.

The huge fighter has been under construction secretly in the Douglas factory at near-by Santa Monica for four years.

Lieut. Col. C. E. Bradshaw, Army Air Corps officer in charge of its construction, said the plane would be powered with four 2,000-horsepower engines, largest ever built. It will be in the air this fall.

With a wing spread of 212 feet and 112 feet long, its tail assembly alone is larger than the ordinary commercial plane.

The craft will have a gasoline capacity of 11,000 gallons. It will carry bigger cannon than any airplane in the world, but Colonel Bradshaw said the exact armament details were secret. The plane will require a crew of 10.

Earlier General Arnold displayed the world's fastest military airplane—the Lockheed interceptor—to William S. Knudsen, Chairman of the National Defense Advisory Committee, and told for the first time its performance figures.

Its speed, General Arnold said, is 460 miles an hour at two-thirds throttle, but it is stepped up past 500 miles per hour when "wide open."

Its range is 1,100 miles; rate of climb 4,000 feet a minute; armament, one rapid fire cannon, shooting a one-pound shell, and four machine guns.

Mr. Knudsen watched the new plane put through its paces.

Maj. K. B. Wolfe, Chief Production Engineer for the Army Air Corps, said the Army has ordered a large quantity of these new type planes—"I can't tell you the exact number, but it is the largest order for combat planes under the national defense program. We hope to get delivery of 100 a month."

After his inspection tour, Mr. Knudsen told reporters:

"When we get back to Washington we'll co-ordinate the demands of the Army and Navy and speed up production. Too many factories are wasting their time on a lot of different types of planes. One is building 11 different types.

"Over in Germany they just tell the Dornier people to keep turning out Dornier 17s as fast as they can. That's why they can build 2,000 airplanes a month."

"Our observers are in Europe," said General Arnold, "and we know just what kind of planes they're building. Our stuff is certainly not behind theirs."

He launched into a set of figures to show that with the automotive industry helping on production of engines and tools, the airplane output will be going full blast by next spring.

"Pretty soon," grinned Mr. Knudsen, "it'll be like the automobile business—they'll have to worry about the second-hand market."

Sons Follow Farmers

A survey at Cornell University indicates that students from farms are twice as likely to become farmers as city boys are to follow their fathers' careers.

Army Says It Has Guns For 3,000,000 Men

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—An official inventory showed today, officers said, that the Army has an ample supply, not only of rifles, but of all basic weapons for a force of 3,000,000 men—more than twice the number that would be under arms in the first year of a compulsory military training program.

Replying directly to critics who have said that the war department could not equip a conscript army, Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, declared flatly yesterday: "We have plenty of material to train all these men."

Although he derided fears that the United States would have a "wooden gun" or "broomstick" army, General Marshall acknowledged without hesitation that adequate supplies of newer, lightning-war weapons were lacking. He referred especially to anti-tank guns, 60-millimeter mortars and 90-millimeter anti-aircraft guns.

Taking issue with the argument that conscripts should not be drafted until modern weapons were available, he declared that a soldier's basic training could be given with existing equipment.

"We have enough 30-caliber rifles for 3,000,000 men right now," General Marshall said. "It makes little difference in the training of a soldier whether he has a Garand (semi-automatic) rifle or 30-caliber rifle."

Backing up General Marshall's statement with its latest count of basic weapons, the War Department said it owned 3,000 75-millimeter guns and 75,000 machine guns (exclusive of aircraft guns), which also were sufficient for 3,000,000 men.

Its June 27 inventory of other weapons showed:

Three-inch anti-aircraft guns—448 on hand, 52 additional on order.

90-Millimeter anti-aircraft guns (a new design) funds provided for 203, with 1409 more to be bought.

50-caliber anti-aircraft machine guns—1,014 on hand, 1,362 more to be ordered.

(Total of all mobile anti-aircraft guns, to be acquired within 18 months—4,616.)

Garand semi-automatic rifles—42,000 in the hands of troops, 128,000 more being made at 400 a day, 70,000 additional to be bought (ultimate total, 240,559).

Reserve of Springfield and Enfield rifles (to which General Marshall referred)—2,000,000.

Tanks and combat cars—464 on hand, concentrated mainly in the new armored corps, 1,000 more to be bought.

Scout cars—485 on hand, 861 more soon to be ordered.

75-Millimeter guns—3,000 on hand, with 141 completely modernized, 459 more in process of modernization and perhaps 839 additional to be modernized (ultimate total, 1,439 modern guns).

75-Millimeter howitzers—60 on hand, 120 more in production.

105-Millimeter howitzers—120 in production or soon to be ordered.

155-Millimeter guns—96 in production or soon to be ordered.

8-Inch howitzers—48 in production or to be ordered.

Gas masks—407,696 on hand, 116,065 in production, 345,956 to be ordered (ultimate total, 869,717).

WPA Is to Stress Defense Work On Roads, Airports

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The Work Projects Administration has announced that its national defense program will lay special stress on improvement of strategic military roads and on airports.

Howard O. Hunter, acting WPA administrator, said yesterday that roads and airports would take precedence in $7,271,100 of new defense projects in 27 States and Puerto Rico which have been authorized between Aug. 1 and Aug. 14.

Since 1935, he told a press conference, WPA has authorized $455,392,000 of national defense programs. Included in the new work, he continued, "will be the construction and improvement of 'access' roads to military and naval reservations and airports and of roads on such reservations."

"Another and new type of highway work will be the widening of shoulders, especially on major routes, to permit the parking of army convoys engaged in maneuvers without obstructing usual traffic. It is also proposed that WPA improve routes paralleling main highways to permit the simultaneous movement of several columns of troops and supplies. Projects for the widening and the strengthening of bridges and the elimination of other obstructions on roads of military importance will be stressed everywhere."

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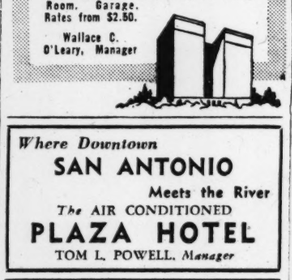

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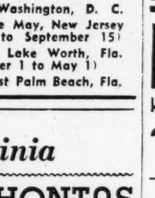

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WOLFEBORO, N. H.

Detroit Closes Here at Fenway Tomorrow—McNeill After National Tennis Titles

Fenway Park Handicap To Sox Hurlers

BULLETIN

Today's game between Boston and Detroit was called off because of wet grounds. The two teams will play a doubleheader tomorrow.

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Eight games away from the leading Cleveland Indians early today and virtually eliminated from this scrambled American League flag race, the discouraged Red Sox must realize that the make-up of Fenway Park has been in a large way responsible for their minor league pitching. And, of course, it is lack of effective hurling alone that is keeping them out of the approaching World Series.

Around the junior circuit, Fenway is rapidly gaining a reputation similar to that of the old Phillie park in the National League. Remember how the chummy fences at Baker Field annually presented the lowly Phils with a cluster of .300 hitters? It was the small playing area that eventually chased Gerry Nugent over to Shibe Park, home of Connie Mack's Athletics.

Pitched Outside

The high but short left field barrier has been at Fenway for many years, favoring the pull hitter and handicapping the struggling hurler. But now the men on the mound must consider a shortened right field. Prior to 1940, Manager Joe Cronin could instruct his Red Sox pitchers to throw outside to right-handers and inside to lefties, with the intention of making the opposition hit to the larger right field section.

Now, however, the hurler can no longer follow this rule in the case of the average batter. If he does, he may find himself several runs behind before the Sox have had a chance to walk to the plate. The new bull pen has become a constant target for enemy clouters, as well as for Boston sluggers. Consequently, Cronin's moundsmen must now try to keep the ball low. A waist or shoulder high pitch directed anywhere near the plate faces the danger of leaving the park in a hurry.

Tires Staff

This handicap, coming up day after day when the club is at home, has a wearing influence on the staff. Each pitcher must bear down on every pitch. The fellow with good control has a better chance than the youngster without it. Pitchers who throw the ball "in there" and depend chiefly on the fielding support of their mates, find it almost impossible to win in the Hub. Al Milnar of Cleveland, for instance. It was the big southpaw's turn to work when the Indians were here earlier in the week, but Manager Oscar Vitt kept him on the sidelines for that reason.

You may say, "Why don't the short barriers hinder the opposing pitcher as much as they do Cronin's man?" The answer is this: On any single afternoon, this is true. But a visiting team is at Fenway for only a brief stay and then moves to a park where less pressure is thrown on the mound staff. Meanwhile, the Red Sox stay on at Fenway, running in three or four hurlers a day for 10 days or two weeks at a stretch. Eventually, this heavy duty will wreck even a well-balanced staff.

Veteran Hurlers

The Red Sox might still go somewhere in this flag race if they could pick up several veteran hurlers whose strong point is control. Put them in Boston uniforms and drill one law into their heads: "Pitch low!" However, the schedule is running out fast.

What could Tom Yawkey do to aid his staff in the future? Certainly, he cannot move the high barrier in left field. He might, however, erase the bull-pen in right and right-center, and chop off that new section of the grandstand at the right field foul line. In other words, rebuild the park as it was in 1939.

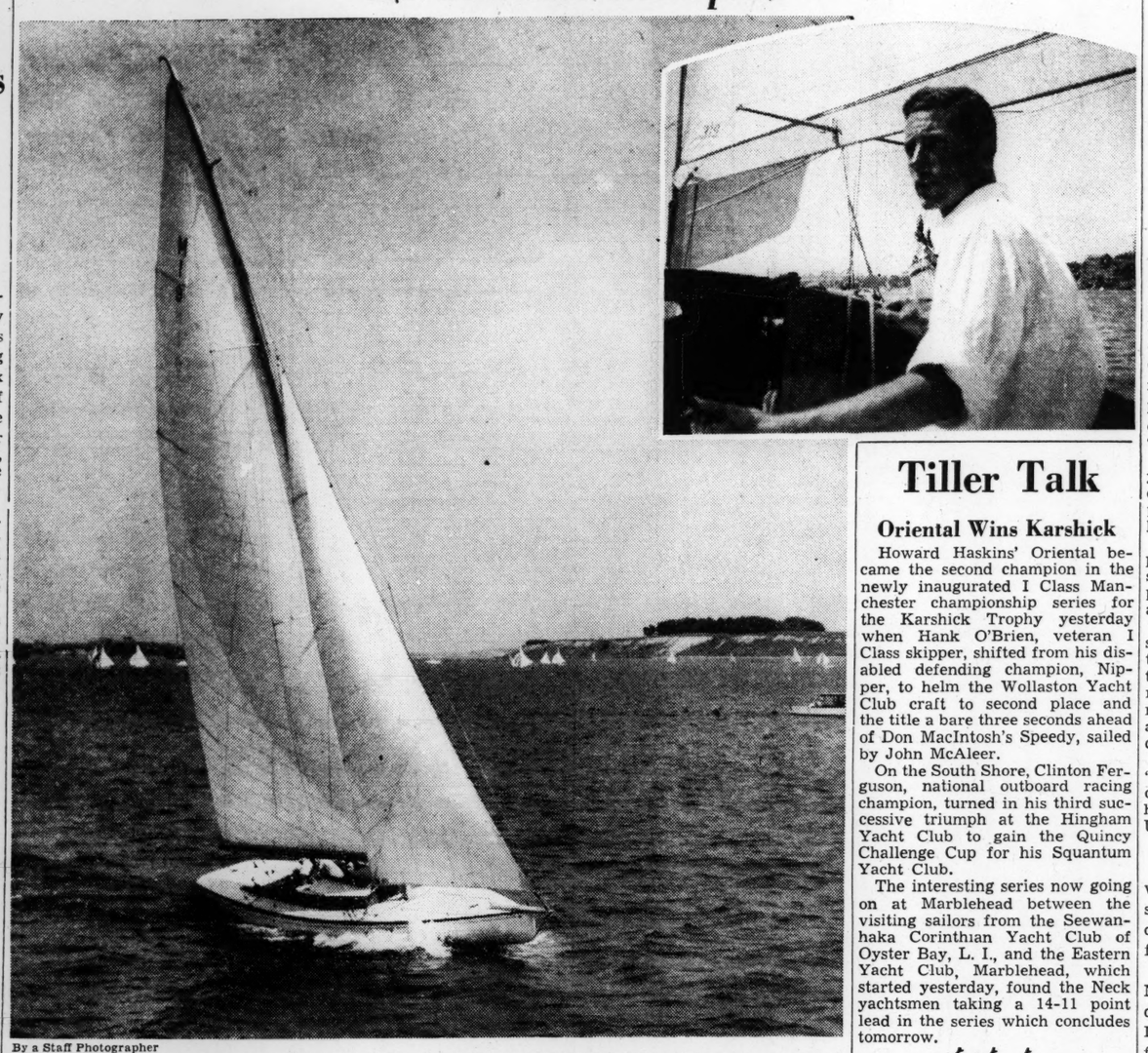
Rebuild Park

The bull-pen has been of little aid to Red Sox hitters this season. But it has helped numerous rival batters. Ted Williams either hits them a mile, or merely beyond the infield, so the pen has not stepped up his home run output. As many critics predicted at the beginning of the season, the Sox have fewer left-hand "pull" hitters than any other outfit in the American League.

Briefs . . . The Detroit series closes tomorrow at Fenway . . . The Browns are here for a doubleheader Sunday and a single Monday . . . Tuesday is an open date . . . The White Sox arrive on Wednesday . . . The Sox had an 8-2 lead before they tossed away the Tiger opener . . . Young Earl Johnson, who started, did not have his control, and Dennie Galehouse, who relieved him, had even less . . . Jam Bagby hurled well in the late stages of the game, but his mates could not solve Freddy Hutchinson, who singled in the winning run in the tenth. . . All eight runs off Buck Newsom in the first two innings were unearned.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow—2 Games—First Game at 1:30
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Fenway Park Ken. 0332

An Oriental Champion



By a Staff Photographer

Howard Haskins' Oriental came out of the yachting doldrums yesterday to win the I Class Manchester championship series for the Karshick Trophy, with Don MacIntosh's Speedy, sailed by John McAleer (inset), in second place.

Boston Box Scores

Red Sox

DETROIT	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Fox rf	5	1	1	1	3	0	1
McCosky cf	6	2	2	6	2	0	0
Higgins, 3b	4	1	1	1	2	4	1
Greenberg lf	4	1	1	2	3	0	0
York 1b	4	0	1	1	13	0	0
Meyer, 2b	5	1	2	3	1	4	0
Tebbetts c	3	1	1	2	5	1	0
Bartell ss	4	1	1	1	1	4	0
Newsom, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hutchinson p	4	1	2	2	0	2	0
Totals	40	9	12	19	30	15	2
BOSTON							
Di Maggio cf	5	1	1	2	2	0	0
Cramer rf	5	0	0	0	3	0	0
Foxx c	4	1	0	0	4	1	0
Williams lf	5	2	3	4	3	0	1
Cronin ss	4	2	3	8	0	4	1
Doerr 2b	5	1	3	6	1	1	0
Finney 1b	3	0	0	0	15	1	0
Gelbert 3b	4	0	0	0	1	6	0
*Spence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson, p.	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Galehouse p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bagby p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
†Peacock	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	41	8	10	20	30	16	2

*Batted for Gelbert in 10th. †Batted for Bagby in 10th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Detroit	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	—9
Boston	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—8

Runs batted in, McCosky 3, Higgins, Greenberg, York, Meyer, Newsom, Hutchinson, Cronin 3, Doerr 3, Williams 2. Two-base hits, Greenberg, Meyer, Tebbetts, Di Maggio, Williams, Doerr. Three-base hits, McCosky 2, Cronin. Home runs, Cronin, Doerr. Sacrifice, Tebbetts. Left on bases, Detroit 8, Boston 7. Bases on balls, off Newsom 3, off Hutchinson, off Johnson 3, off Galehouse, off Bagby 2. Struck out, by Newsom 2, by Hutchinson 3, by Johnson, by Bagby 2. Hits, off Newsom 6 in 1 2-3 innings; off Bagby 5 in 7 innings; off Hutchinson, 4 in 8 1-3 innings; off Johnson, 5 in 3 innings (none out in fourth); off Galehouse, 2 in no innings (none out in fourth). Winning pitcher, Hutchinson. Losing pitcher, Bagby. Umpires, Hubbard, Pipgrass and Moriarty. Time, 2h. 32m. Attendance (actual), 6600.

Bees

CINCINNATI	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Werber 3b	5	1	2	6	2	5	0
Frey 2b	3	1	1	1	5	7	0
F McCormick 1b	3	1	1	1	11	1	0
Lombardi c	3	0	1	1	4	1	0
Goodman rf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Craft cf	4	0	2	2	1	0	0
M McCormick lf	4	0	2	2	1	0	0
Myers ss	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Walters p	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	3	9	13	27	16	0
BOSTON							
Moore rf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Cooney cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Rowell 2b	4	0	2	2	0	2	0
West 1b	4	1	1	4	12	0	0
Ross lf	3	0	2	3	2	0	0
Miller ss	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Sisti 3b	4	0	1	1	1	2	0
Masi c	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
†Hassett	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berres c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strincevich p	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	31	2	7	11	*24	8	0

*None out when winning run was scored. †Batted for Masi in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Runs batted in, West 2, Werber, Craft 2. Two base hits, Ross, Werber. Home runs, West, Werber. Sacrifice, Miller. Double play, Myers, Frey and F. McCormick. Left on base, Boston 7, Cincinnati 10. Base on balls, by Strincevich 3 by Walters 2. Struck out, by Strincevich, by Walters 2. Hit by pitcher, Lombardi, by Strincevich. Wild pitch, Strincevich. Umpires, Dunn, Magerkurth and Stewart. Time, 1:50. Attendance 5,179 and 6,000 girls.

Meet for Title

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 23 (AP)—Mrs. Gladys Blaisdell of Waterville, a former champion, and Mrs. Helen Tolan of Webhannet advanced into the final of the Maine Women's State Golf Association championship tournament yesterday.

The Elm City woman staged a comeback to defeat Sally Mosser of Webhannet, one up, and Mrs. Tolan stopped Mrs. Curtis Hutchins of Bangor, 2 and 1.

The semifinal round stood for medal play-off between the two, who had tied for that honor Tuesday. Mrs. Blaisdell shot 49-40—89 and Mrs. Tolan 46-40—86.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Radcliff, Browns	115	440	62	157	.357
Appling, White Sox	109	411	66	143	.348
Williams, Red Sox	108	420	102	145	.345
Rowell, Bees	93	331	35	110	.332
Mize, Cardinals	112	423	87	136	.322
Danning, Giants	107	407	55	131	.322

Splitting the Fairways

Two Native Sons Reach Semifinals

Two native sons of New England were due to meet two "outsiders" in the semifinals of the annual left-handed golfers' championship at Belmont Country Club this morning. The final will be played this afternoon.

In the top half of the bracket George Finlay of Charles River, the fellow who switched from rightie to leftie several years ago and became so good that he won the medal in this year's tournament, was scheduled to meet Bill Bates of Philadelphia, a towel manufacturer. In the bottom half Spencer Brainerd of Stamford, Conn., a former winner of this tourney and runner-up to Johnny Levinson in the 1936 New England amateur, was set to play Harry Gottlieb, lawyer from Atlantic City.

Clear-Cut Wins

Both of these men advanced yesterday through the first and second rounds with clear-cut victories. Finlay first defeated Ed Smith of Kernwood 2 and 1, and then stuck fairly close to par in eliminating Ken Williams of Fairfield, Conn., 7 and 5. Brainerd engulfed W. F. Doherty of Arlmont 7 and 6 in the morning, and then earned a 5-and-3 decision over Dr. Warren MacKinstry of New Bedford.

The other two semifinalists did not have such an easy time advancing. Bates had an 84 in defeating J. J. Filas of Newton 1 up in their first-round match, and then in the afternoon had to travel to the 20th hole before getting by Ed Crane of Fresh Pond, Cambridge. Gottlieb first put out J. K. Edwards of Cohasset 1 up, following which he swamped E. H. Locke of Lexington 7 and 6.

* * *

Win Trowbridge of Cohasset, a three-time former winner, shot a 73 yesterday to win medal honors in the annual South Shore golf championship at his home course. Phil Albee of Hatherly took the runner-up spot with his 75, and his reduced 63 gave him the net award. Altogether, a record-breaking field of 66 entered the tourney. Sixteen, with scores ranging up to 82, qualified for the championship flight. The first two rounds were set for today, with the semifinals and finals to be played tomorrow.

* * *

Mrs. Frederick H. Tarr, Jr., of Rockport, and Mrs. Julian T. Leonard of The Country Club put on a great rally yesterday to overcome Rene Henderson of Weston and Mrs. William Faversham of Concord in 19 holes and enter the final round in the annual invitation four-ball tournament at Myopia. Mrs. Tarr and Mrs Leonard were four down after the 12th hole, but they rallied to win four straight holes and sent the match to the 19th green. The other finalists were Loretta Dee of Tedesco and Mrs. James Parker of Myopia, who defeated Elise Smithwick and Elizabeth Campbell of Essex, 5 and 4.

* * *

Three upsets marked the opening day's play in the sixth annual invitation four-ball tournament at Bass Rocks Golf Club yesterday. H. Whitmore and J. R. Nixon defeated the defending champions, Gibbs W. Sherrill of Tedesco and Tom Welch of United Shoe; Bobby Knowles and T. B. Gannett of The Country Club defeated Judge Ralph W. Reeve and A. F. Connelly of Tedesco, 4 and 3; and Charles Maguire and Rodney Dodge of Rockport defeated J. P. Bushel of Winchester and L. Lawrence Alpen of Bass Rocks, 5 and 4.

* * *

Golf events scheduled for today included M. G. A. open tournaments at Sandy Burr and Maynard, and the Bench and Bat Golfing Society's outing at Hatherly.

* * *

Next Tuesday, Commonweaith Country Club will be host to the 22nd annual Automotive Golf Tournament, conducted by the Boston Automobile Dealers' Association, Inc. Among prizes to be awarded are the C. E. Fay, McNamara, H. K. Noyes, and Alvan T. Fuller Trophies. Due to the large number of entries, the starting time has been shifted from noon to 9 a. m.

* * *

Mrs. Ralph Hayden, Jr., scored the first hole-in-one by a woman yesterday at the Sharon Golf Club. Mrs. Hayden used a No. 5 iron on the 140-yard fourth hole.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

American League

Cleveland at New York.
Detroit at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

Tomorrow

American League

Chicago at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at New York.
Detroit at Boston.

National League

Brooklyn at Chicago.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Maine Golf Final

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 23 (AP)—Frank Tirabassi of Portland, former State High School champion, and Roy Moore, Waterville veteran, reached the final yesterday in the Maine amateur golf championship.

With both seeking their first major title, they were scheduled to meet today in a 36-hole match.

Moore advanced to the final by defeating Ray Lebel of Lewiston, the State's only triple title-holder, 3 and 2, and Allan Gilman of Augusta, 5 and 4.

Swimming Races

Some 500 boys and girls, representing the finalists in preliminary meets at various local beaches this summer, will compete in the final swimming races for the championship of Boston next Sunday afternoon at the Strandway Beach, South Boston, Bill Mullen, the city's Director of Recreation, announced today. There will be 11 events on the program for boys and girls from 12 to 18 years of age.

Tiller Talk

Oriental Wins Karshick

Howard Haskins' Oriental became the second champion in the newly inaugurated I Class Manchester championship series for the Karshick Trophy yesterday when Hank O'Brien, veteran I Class skipper, shifted from his disabled defending champion, Nipper, to helm the Wollaston Yacht Club craft to second place and the title a bare three seconds ahead of Don MacIntosh's Speedy, sailed by John McAleer.

On the South Shore, Clinton Ferguson, national outboard racing champion, turned in his third successive triumph at the Hingham Yacht Club to gain the Quincy Challenge Cup for his Squantum Yacht Club.

The interesting series now going on at Marblehead between the visiting sailors from the Seewanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club of Oyster Bay, L. I., and the Eastern Yacht Club, Marblehead, which started yesterday, found the Neck yachtsmen taking a 14-11 point lead in the series which concludes tomorrow.

* * *

Squantum Inter-Club

The Squantum Yacht Club's lone inter-club of the year Sunday should attract a large Boston Bay fleet at the Quincy Bay port for the single trophy encounter. Sunday's yachting horizon also finds the Corinthian Yacht Club continuing its regular Sunday series.

Backbone of the Squantum inter-club will be the Indian Class, which is in the midst of a hot battle for leadership of the season. At present, Charles Graf, President of the Indian Class Association, is heading the parade, and should Graf win the championship this year, it would be the first time any Indian Prexy has lashed the title pelt to his mast.

* * *

Speedy Second

Oriental's second place yesterday ahead of Speedy gave Haskins the championship by one point, as Speedy finished second in the series, and Laura Thomas won the final race.

In the old championship series for the I Class, before the Quincy Challenge Cup was shifted to the Adams Class, Oriental, owned by Hosea White and sailed by George Rolt, held a winning monopoly over its rivals.

In the last two seasons, Oriental has been slightly disappointing in results, but yesterday's series triumph was a crowning return to form.

Jim Finlay, veteran I Class skipper of Dorchen II fame, worked the tiller for Haskins, who was unable to race in the series, the first two days, while O'Brien, who sailed Nipper to the championship a year ago, skippered yesterday.

The series was marked with two mishaps that sent first Brendan Keenan's Flicker out of the series the first day, and Leslie Rawding's Nipper, with O'Brien skipper, the second day.

Point standing of the yachts are as follows: Oriental, 24; Speedy, 23; Onward II, 19; Sally, Larry Rosen, 17; Sea Dog, William Hubbard, 15; Limpet, Elmer Thomas, 11; Nipper, 10; Flicker, 4.

* * *

Ferguson Clinches

Clinton Ferguson's record of three firsts is undoubtedly one of the outstanding achievements of the current Boston Bay season. Ferguson, whose specialty along the waterways is spark plugs and gas motivating power, jumped into his father's Breezin' Thru, and with little racing competition this summer, gave Squantum Yacht Club the famous Challenge trophy for the first time in history.

Defending champions, Hingham and William B. Rice's Quad, was second in the series only one point ahead of Clint's brother, Crawford, sailing for Boston Yacht Club.

Total points for series, Squantum, 15¾; Hingham, 10; Boston, 9; Scituate Harbor, 6; Quincy, 4.

Crews: Squantum—Clinton Ferguson, captain, Richard Hendrie, Kenneth Lingley; Hingham—William B. Rice, captain; Edwin C. Lincoln, Harold S Warner, Jr.; Boston—Crawford Ferguson, captain, Roger Leonard, Edward Hason; Scituate Harbor—William Krause, Jr., captain, Mrs. Carl B. Smelzer, Gerard McMorrow; Quincy—Fred Haas, captain; Charles Watkins, Armand Zildjian.

* * *

Vanderbilt Aids

Harold Vanderbilt, New York Yacht Club and Eastern Yacht Club, aided the North Shore organization in gaining the lead over Seewanhaka Corinthian yesterday. He defeated Van S. Merle-Smith in the Twelve Meters.

The series, being sailed in Twelves, Eight Meters, and Cruising Class, found Cynthia Haskell taking the Eight Meter duel for Eastern, and Commodore Philip J. Roosevelt of the visiting team winning with his Persephone in the Cruising division.

Longwood Net Chatter

BULLETIN

Rain today postponed the scheduled semifinal matches of the 59th annual National Doubles tournament now under way at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill. Ticket holders for today's matches may use them tomorrow. The finals will be held on Sunday.

McNeill's "College Try"

Although the "old college try" is not in itself the all-enveloping answer for national tennis supremacy, yet Don McNeill's aerial advance to the ceiling of this country's tennis troupe this summer might be attributed to that plus a keen determination to annex every championship that has any "national" affiliation to it.

Don is a June graduate of Kenyon College, and he seems to have collected enough undergraduate pep during his collegiate days to hold over for some time to come.

For unlike the national champion, Bobby Riggs, every time Don steps onto a court for a match he plays to win by as large a score as he can.

Two years ago, the genial and soft-spoken lad made up his mind that he would rise to the top of the tennis world. At the same time, he realized the only sure way of reaching those heights was by hard and long hours of practice and concentration.

Last year, Don jumped from "an ordinary player" to a ranking of number three, while this season he threatens Riggs as king of the United States netmen.

Win "Nationals"

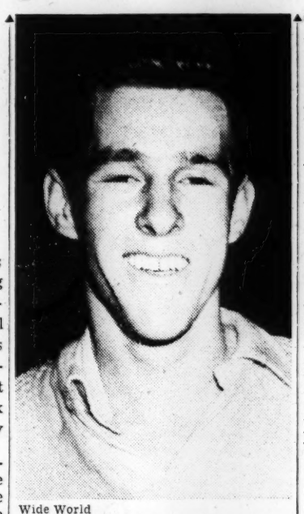
He made up his mind he would win every "national" championship this season, and so far his determination has been successful.

In February, he beat Riggs in New York to win the National Indoors championship on hard wood. Don had taken a mere two weeks from school to make this tourney, and then went back to Kenyon to work overtime on his grades.

In June he added two more national titles to his ever-increasing string. First he collected the National Clay Courts championship from Riggs again, losing but one set to Bobby. Then he stopped the two-year reign of Frank Guernsey of Rice University in the National Intercollegiate championships, and beat Joe Hunt of Annapolis, member of the United States Davis Cup doubles team a year ago, in the finals.

Most Important

But the two most important "national" championships are yet to be packed away. And Don is pointing directly at those two right now.



Wide World

Don McNeill

Next champion?

Champion Riggs is quite disturbed about this rapid rise of McNeill's and said last night, "I don't know how I can beat him. He used to have a few weaknesses, but he's just like a tiger now and without flaws. I don't know," and Riggs shook his head, "it's going to be tough." And Riggs was referring to the National Singles just one week away.

McNeill will not say anything about his meeting with Riggs in the finals at Forest Hills, should both favorites reach that round. It is that quiet determination which is impressing tennis followers of the seriousness of this lad at Longwood these days.

Within Two Matches

Right now he is concerned with the winning of the National Doubles championship here, and is within two matches of that fourth "national" title. He and his partner, Frank Parker, were scheduled to meet the young Pacific Coast team of Ted Schroeder and Jack Kramer this afternoon, weather permitting, in a semifinal match, and would then meet the winner of the Frank Guernsey-Russell Bobbitt vs. Gardnar Mulloy-Henry Prusoff match in the finals.

With Don playing such championship form, it should be easy for his tandem for Don believes he is playing with the best player among the amateurs in this country.

Parker Spoils Him

"Frankie without a doubt," he was saying yesterday, "has spoiled me for playing with anyone else. I know I couldn't play doubles with anyone else," the modest McNeill continued. "He is a great team player, and is always in position on the defensive, as well as being the key man in getting the opposition off balance. He is a marvelous retriever, and 'touch' artist. Frank's forehand is not as bad as the newspapers print, but is overshadowed by one of the greatest backhands in the business."

McNeill and Parker make a sound doubles team. McNeill's overhead and his slashing, powerful volleys and half-volleys combine with the "touch" variety which Parker employs with amazing effect. This constant change of pace is difficult to cope with, and the youngsters, Schroeder and Kramer, who have confidently stated they will win this tournament, will probably discover the determination and "college try" of McNeill plus the clever perfectness of partner Parker will be too difficult a hurdle to jump.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Saturday, Aug. 24

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—The Poetry Corner and Pathways to Peace.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—The Mozart Choir, DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Munich Broadcasting Orchestra, DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.24meg., 19.7m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Symphonic poem; Orchestra; News in English; Hungarian Folk-songs, HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—Patriotic Songs, JLS2, 17.84meg., 16.8m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English, DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"At the Black Dog," GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Lord Haw Haw, DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Request Selections, 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News-reel for North American listeners, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Radio Theater, TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Dreamer of Songs"
3:15	Merry Minstrel Men	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Tigers baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Tigers baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00	"Exploring Space"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Jack Leonard, songs	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Tigers baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Vocalist; orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Consolaires
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Tigers baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	'In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	Sports; "Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Rhapsody in Rhythm"
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news		Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	John Kirby's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Registration of Voters	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	Al Pearce: Artie	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Let's Dance"
7:45	Auerbach; orch.	"Monologues"	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Levitow's Salon Orch
8:00	"Yankee Swapper"	Robison's Buckaroos	**Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra**	"Wings for America";	Jim and His Texas
8:15	"Singing Strings"	"Symphony of Melody"	"From Hollywood Today"; vocalists; orch	dramatization	Ramblers
8:30	"Choose Up Sides";	"Death Valley Days";		"Sinfonietta"; Joseph	Sport program
8:45	sports quiz; News	dramatic sketch		Littau, conductor	Tenor and piano
9:00	Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	Harry Kogen's Orchestra; vocalists	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	"Grand Central	Grand Park Concert:	"Music for Moderns";	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Command Performance";
9:30	Station"; drama	**Glenn Bainum's Band**	Clarence Furhman's Or.	Lang Thompson's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45				dramatization	
10:00	**Gen. Hugh Johnson**	John Barry, news	Don Ameche variety	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15	Network program	"Tropical Moods"	program	News Service	Wohl's Sophisticates
10:30	**News of the War**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Quiz Kids"; questions;	**Grant Park Concert:**	Danny Gool's Orchestra
10:45	Music; Weather	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	interview	**Glen Bainum's Band**	Rollo Hudson's Orch
11:00	News; Sports	News; Sports; Music	News Service	Phil Levant's Orch.	Sport program
11:15	News; Dance Orch	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	"Alien Registration"	California Ramblers
11:30	"Midnight Swing	"The Music You Want"	Johnny Long's Orch.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Club"	"The Music You Want"	Johnny Long's Orch.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	News Service

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Barbecue"	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	George and Dixie, songs	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	Hits and Encores	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; Music
8:30	"About Us"	Headline news; "Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Birthday Salute"	"In a Mexican Patio"	Studio program
8:45	"Musical Clock"		"Birthday Salute"	Band Parade	Studio program
9:00	The Home Gardener	News; talk; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	News Service	"The Breakfast Club"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"Let's Be Lazy";	Don McNeill, M. C.;	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45	vocalist; orch.	vocalists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
10:00	"Honest Abe"; sk.	Sidney Walton's Music	"Lincoln Highway";	Andy Jacobson's Orch	"Organesque"
10:15	Lincoln's Youth	"Traveling Cook"	dramatic series	Andy Jacobson's Orch	"Pappy, Ezra, and Zeke"
10:30	News of the War	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Joseph Gallicchio's Or-	"Bright Idea Club";	"Going Shopping With
10:45	Singing Bee	"Melody in the Night"	chestra	children's program	You"
11:00	Press News; "Little	Norsemen Quartet	Song Folks Quartet	News Service	Baritone soloist
11:15	Show"	Rosa Lee, soprano	Sports School	Bennie Kreuger's Orch	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30	Dorian String	"Dance Hour"	Stanley Meehan, tenor	Bennie Kreuger's Orch	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45	Quartet	Weather; musicale	Women's Clubs program	"This Wonderful World"	Five Star News
12:00	"Country Journal"	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15	"Country Journal"	Noonday Review; Stocks	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	News Service	National Farm and	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45	"Waltz Time"	Home Hour	Piano duet	Italian music program	**"Monitor Views the News"**
1:00	"This Is My Land"	National Farm and	News Service	Don Arres, tenor	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Network speaker	Home Hour	Stamp program	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	U. S. Military	"Luncheon at the Waldorf"; interviews	Leaders in Dance Time	McFarland Twins' Or.	Ellsworth Moody, songs
1:45	**Academy Band**		Marimba Melodies	Sports Matinee	Adele Bailey, talk
2:00	National Tennis	Cowgirl Songstress	Ross Sisters Trio	News Service	"Memory Lane"; vocal
2:15	Doubles	N. E. News; Weather	Gardner Benedict's Orch.	Baseball Interviews	recital
2:30	National Tennis	World's Fair Band	"Campus Capers"; va-	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	King Cole Swingsters
2:45	Doubles	World's Fair Band	riety program	Tigers baseball game	News Service
3:00	National Tennis	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	"A Boy, A Girl, A Band"	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Goldie White Presents
3:15	Doubles	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	"A Boy, A Girl, A Band"	Tigers baseball game	"Console Capers"
3:30	News; National	"Women and Politics";	Johnny Long's Orch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Tennis Doubles	speakers	Johnny Long's Orch	Tigers baseball game	"Melody Mart"
4

Yankees Climb in Pennant Race—Two Upheavals in National Tennis Doubles

'Mighty Casey' Recalls Day He Struck Out

SILVER SPRING, Md., Aug. 23 (AP)—There was quiet in Silver Spring yesterday, for the "Mighty Casey" had just learned that Ernest L. Thayer had passed on.

"I think," said 77-year-old Daniel M. Casey, "that Mr. Thayer always thought I was cross with him for writing that poem. I want everybody to know I wasn't."

Thayer published the famous Casey at the Bat—which became an American classic—in 1888.

He never admitted that he had any particular ball player in mind when he penned his account of the strikeout that plunged Mudville into despair, but Dan Casey believes an incident in his career was the inspiration.

"I did my strikeout the year before," Casey said. "Mr. Thayer, who saw it, moved to California and wrote his poem, or at least he published it out there. I always thought he held it back because he thought it would hurt my feelings."

Casey recalled the details of the day.

"I was pitching for Philadelphia," he said, "and we were playing the Giants. It was 4 to 3 in the ninth inning, the bases were full and two were out when I came up to bat."

Excitement ran higher than usual because Philadelphia was in a race for the pennant and earlier in the season Casey had hit a homer to beat Boston.

Thayer's poem at this point reads:

"There was ease in Casey's manner as he
Stepped into his place;
There was pride in Casey's bearing
And a smile on Casey's face.
And when, responding to the cheers,
He lightly doffed his hat,
No stranger in the crowd could doubt
'Twas Casey at the bat."

Casey thought for a moment.

"I guess," he said, "they were thinking of that hit against Boston. Anyhow, by George, try as I might, I didn't so much as touch that ball. He got me, one, two, three."

Ogilvy Maintains Lead in Atlantic Coast Star Class

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 23 (AP)—With the fifth and final race to be sailed today, Stanley Ogilvy of the Western Long Island fleet last night still clung to an eight-point lead in the Atlantic Coast Star Class championship being contested on Long Island Sound.

Two races were sailed today, making up for the one lost when the wind died on the fleet Wednesday.

Yesterday's first one, sailed in a shifty zephyr, was won by Paul Shields and his brother Cornelius in their Spitfire, and for the brief time it took to prepare for the fourth race they enjoyed a two-point lead.

But Ogilvy, the defending champion, took care of that by coming back in his Spirit to lead the fourth race all the way in a spanking southerly. At the finish he was 2 minutes, 12 seconds ahead of his closest rival.

Ogilvy in four races had piled up 76 points. The Shields brothers were next with 68, and then came Richard Vallentine's Greta II with 67, and Horace Havemeyer's Gull II with 66.

Racine, Burbank Semi-Pros Out Of National Tourney

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 23 (AP)—Racine, Wis., and Burbank, Calif., were out of the national semi-pro baseball tournament in third round games yesterday, paring the field to 20 teams at the end of the first week's play in the 16-day meet.

Worcester, Mass., eliminated Racine, 10 to 5, but the victory was a costly one. J. Dodd, second baseman, was injured in a slide into second in the first inning.

Burbank bowed out under a 6 to 4 defeat handed it by Natrona, Pa. The Quaker Staters shoved across all their runs in a big third inning while lanky Ed Sarver, Natrona submarine ball tosser, kept Burbank's eight hits scattered.

Lancaster, S. C., defeated Woonsockett, R. I., 8 to 6, in another game.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

John Cobb's Railton Red Lion set land speed record of 368.85 m. p. h. at Bonneville Salt Flats.

Playing the Upset Role

By a Staff Photographer

These tennis figures were placed in the center of the Longwood Cricket Club stage today as a result of their dramatic performances in ousting second-seeded teams in both the men's and women's divisions. (Top) Russell Bobbitt (right) and Frank Guernsey turned back Bobby Riggs, national and world champion, and Welby Van Horn, Los Angeles, 6—2, 7—5, 3—6, 8—6, while Dorothy Bundy, left, and Mrs. John Van Ryn, stroking the ball, stole the show from Pauline Betz and Margaret Osborne, young California youngsters, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4.

Guernsey and Bobbitt Upset Riggs, Van Horn at Longwood

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 23—Something did happen yesterday. The lethargic National Doubles which had carried seeded and favored teams through the first two days with little if any competition awakened spectators with the fireworks of two startling upsets against second-seeded teams in both the men's and women's division.

The southern collegians, Frank Guernsey, Orlando, Fla., and Rice University, and Russell Bobbitt, Atlanta and Georgia Tech, touched off flaming skyrockets above Longwood Cricket Club here in setting back National Champion Bobby Riggs and his fourth ranking teammate, Welby Van Horn, 6—2, 7—5, 3—6, 8—6.

In the women's division, Pauline Betz and Margaret Osborne, also seeded second, were set back in straight sets by Dorothy Bundy and Mrs. John Van Ryn, 6—4, 6—4.

Top seeded Don McNeill and Frank Parker advanced to today's semifinal matches in turning back Bill Reedy and Ken Bartelt, University of Southern California pair, 6—3, 6—4, 7—5. The other two seeded teams also gained the round of four as Henry Prusoff and Gardnar Mulloy turned in a fine "win" over Joe Hunt, Annapolis star, and Ted Olewine, Santa Monica, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1, while Jack Kramer and Ted Schroeder, third favored, defeated Charles Mattman, Forest Hills, and Bob Harman, Berkeley, 4—6, 6—3, 13—11, 6—4.

Alice Marble and Sarah Palfrey continued their steady march to the finals and another National Doubles championship in turning back Emily Lincoln, Boston, and Catherine Malcolm, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—2.

Pat Canning and Virginia Wolfenden produced vastly improved tennis to turn back Dorothy Andrus and Sylvia Henrotin, second seeded foreign entry, 6—1, 6—2. Top foreign team of Mary Hardwick and Valerie Scott, England, fought an overtime match with the third seeded domestic tandem, Helen Jacobs and Mary Arnold, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

But the Guernsey and Bobbitt triumph was the chief fireworks of the day, and contrary to the usual night display, was shot off at the beginning of yesterday's ceremonies instead of the finale.

Bobbitt backed up his steady "touch artist" partner with an ever-flowing barrage of lobs to Van Horn, which that individual, who showed such great promise a year ago and who has sagged considerably this summer, would blast away outside of court.

But Guernsey, the "Little Man" of tennis, carried the match. Time and again, needing a "big point," he would come through with his angled soft "dinks," just out of reach of either Riggs or Van Horn.

For Van Horn it was the climax of a fruitless year in which tournament after tournament the tall youngster, who was regarded by many last year as the next champion, has produced decreasing ability.

Within five minutes after the match, Van Horn had wired Percy Jones, secretary of the Southern California tennis association, that he was coming home, and was not going to compete in the National Singles at the end of the month in Forest Hills.

Unless Jones orders Van Horn to stay in the East to compete in the singles championship, which he gained the finals last year, tournament officials of the Forest Hills will be forced to change their entire draw and seeding list, which is already made out, and lose their finalist of a year ago.

Kinnick Awarded Law Scholarship

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Aug. 23 (AP)—It looks like law books instead of football this fall for Nile Kinnick, Iowa's All-America halfback.

The University of Iowa has awarded Kinnick a one-year scholarship in its College of Law.

Kinnick said last week that his decision of whether to play professional football or study law hinged on whether he would be able to enter law school. He has discussed contracts with the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Kinnick is in Evanston, Ill., working out with the college All-Star squad in preparation for a game with the Green Bay Packers on Aug. 29.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League

Newark 4, Toronto 3.
Montreal 6, Baltimore 4.
Rochester 5-2, Syracuse 1-1.
Jersey City at Buffalo (rain).

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 4, Williamsport 0.
Elmira 4, Scranton 1.
Springfield 1-1, Albany 0-2.
Binghamton 5, Hartford 2.

Southern Association

Nashville 8, Knoxville 4.
New Orleans 6, Birmingham 5. (Only games).

Texas League

San Antonio 3, Oklahoma City 2.
Houston 5, Fort Worth 4.
Beaumont 1-3, Dallas 0-2.
Tulsa 2-1, Shreveport 1-6.

American Association

St. Paul 1, Toledo 0.
Columbus 7-5, Minneapolis 4-3.
Kansas City 2-4, Indianapolis 0-3.
Milwaukee 10, Louisville 9 (11 innings).

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 3, Oakland 0.
San Diego 8, Portland 4.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct	GB
Cincinnati	71	42	.628	....
Brooklyn	65	49	.570	6½
New York	58	53	.523	12
St. Louis	58	53	.523	12
Pittsburgh	57	56	.504	14
Chicago	59	58	.504	14
Boston	44	69	.389	27
Philadelphia	38	70	.352	30½

Results Aug. 22

Cincinnati 3, Boston 2.
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 0.
New York 5, Pittsburgh 4 (12 inns.)
Pittsburgh 4, New York 0.
Chicago 5, Brooklyn 0.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G. B.
Cleveland	71	47	.602	....
Detroit	67	52	.563	4½
New York	61	53	.535	8
Boston	63	55	.534	8
Chicago	59	54	.522	9½
Washington	50	65	.435	19½
St. Louis	49	70	.412	22½
Philadelphia	45	69	.395	24

Results Aug. 22

St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 4.
New York 15, Cleveland 2.
Detroit 9, Boston 8. (10 inns.)
Chicago at Washington, rain.

Trapshooters Begin Firing For Grand American Crown

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 23 (AP) There's gold in them thar "pidgins" and about 900 marksmen—crack and otherwise—went after $10,000 today in the Grand American Handicap, most unpredictable of sporting events.

The trapshoot title has been won by a 14-year-old boy, a 70-year-old man, by millionaires, unemployed laborers, farmers, barbers, mechanics, store-owners — by everyone except experts.

No man has ever won it twice, although many have tried. The secret lies in the handicap. Each man must stand between 16 and 25 feet behind the pigeon release, according to his registered scores for the year and his known ability.

Roy W. Miller, 45-year-old rural mail carrier of Grove City, Minn., won the preliminary handicap yesterday. His prize money amounted to almost two-years' salary.

Miller won the hard way, cracking 100 in a row for a perfect score from the 20-yard line. It was the second time in the history of the preliminary that a perfect score has been recorded.

One Other 100

Miller decided just before the event that he would not enter because he was shooting so badly. But a friend, Ray Zweiner of Blooming Prairie, Minn. talked Roy into competing.

Zweiner himself shot a 99 in 1935 to win the same handicap.

The other marksman to score 100 in the preliminary was Jean Pope of East Moline, Ill., in 1930. Only one man has ever won both titles—R. R. Barber of Paullina, Iowa, back in 1905.

Miller, shooting in a field of 749, was only one target ahead of his nearest rival. Bill Drennan of Utica, Ill., had a score of 99.

New Yorkers Move Ahead Of Boston in Standing

By the Associated Press

The decline and the fall of the Yankee empire have been explained fully, but the Yankees refuse to listen.

Certainly they looked like anything but hopelessly beaten ex-champions yesterday as they smashed the first-place Cleveland Indians, 15-2, in as effective an assault the American League has seen all year. They hit a new high in seasonal effectiveness in the second inning when they scored nine runs, of which four were produced by Joe Di Maggio's 26th homer with the bases full.

Raking Al Milnar, Eisenstat and Zuber for 12 lusty blows—six of them for extra bases—the Yanks ran their victory string to 12 out of their last 15 tries and to four straight over the league's top two teams. That sent them scooting into third place (just eight games off the pace), which represents the dizziest heights to which they've climbed since the season's earliest days.

Red Sox Lose

The Yankee triumph, plus a 9-8 Detroit victory over the Boston Red Sox, brought about largely by the remarkable relief hurling of Fred Hutchinson and his timely hitting, cut the Indians' lead over the Tigers to 4½ games.

Hutchinson blanked the Sox after replacing Buck Newsom in the second inning and drove Dutch Meyers home in the 10th with a crackling single to plummet the Sox into fourth place.

In the league's only other offering—a night game — Johnny Berardino, with five blows in five tries, led an 18-hit St. Louis Brown assault on the Athletics that netted the Brownies an 8-4 victory.

Rain forced postponement of the Chicago-Washington game.

Cardinals Moving

The National League also has a team that refuses to admit it started too late—the cocky Cardinals. They won their seventh straight by whaling Philadelphia, 9-0, to jump into a third-place tie with the New York Giants, busy splitting a double-header with the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Mort Cooper limited the Phils to six hits while the Cards banged out 12, including Johnny Mize's 36th homer.

The Giants won the first game from the Pirates, 5-4, as Mickey Witek singled home Mel Ott in the 12th inning, after the Bucs had booted the contest away in the 11th by filling the bases with none out and failing to score. The second game went to the Pirates, 4-0, as Truett Sewell racked up his third win over the Terrymen with a five-hit job. Elbie Fletcher helped him out with a sixth-inning homer with two on.

Werber Homers

Bill Werber was the toast of Cincinnati for his ninth-inning home run that beat the Boston Bees, 3-2, and gave Bucky Walters his oft-delayed 17th victory. The Reds scored two in the first, and the Bees tied it up in the sixth when Max West hit his fourth homer of the year with Gene Moore on base. The victory, plus Brooklyn's loss to the Cubs, extended the Reds' lead to 6½ games.

Vern Olsen almost had a no-hitter as the Cubs whaled the Brooks, 5-0, the fourth straight western loss for the invaders. He finally was touched for singles by Ducky Medwick and Joe Vosmik in the seventh, but these were the only two the Durocher Dandies could get off his puzzling slants. Two Cub hits and two Brook errors gave Chicago an early 2-0 lead, then the Cubs knocked Whit Wyatt off the mound in the fourth with a four-hit, three-run blast.

All-Star Game Gridmen Learn New Type of Play

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When or if you see the annual All-Star football game in Soldier Field in Chicago next Thursday night you will see an array of players who have spent years learning the intricacies of a system only to have it changed that they might learn a new type of play in a few weeks. In the face of this the boys really put on a wonderful show of team work, but experience has shown that the game to play is the wide open, forwarding passing attack which does not require the co-ordination of a running game.

There are two types of attack these days, one is the interesting "take a chance" game with a lot of tossing the ball around and the other style is the conservative one where the team waits for the break and then very carefully sets up touchdown scoring plays. You'll see the first type exhibited by both teams in the big game.

If memory serves correctly both head coaches were very successful last season with that type of game and certainly there is no reason why they should change now. Fine ends and fine passers are requirements for that style of game and both teams are well equipped.

Eddie Anderson, the coach of the hour for the folks of Iowa, and head coach "Curly" Lambeau of the Green Bay Packers are both from the same school and played on the same football team. In 1918 a now famous coach was starting his first year at Notre Dame and on that team was a fine end and a fine fullback. The end was Eddie Anderson and the fullback was "Curly" Lambeau, and oh, yes, the coach was Knute Rockne. There has never been a coach who played the "take a chance" game to the fullest more than "Rock," so why shouldn't those boys of his use that style now.

* * *

One of the lightest players on the All-Star squad now in training at Evanston, is Bob Kellogg from Tulane University. He only weighs 155 pounds, which is quite light in the company he is now keeping. Despite his lack of weight, he has caught the eye of the coaches as well as his teammates and he is now counted upon to flash across the goal line if he is given just one chance to lay his hands on a Packers punt. He has a record of returning 16 punts for touchdowns in one season and in 1936 he had a season's average of 17 yards each time he carried the ball.

Before the evening is over you are likely to have the name of Kenny Washington impressed very firmly on your consciousness for that boy has already set the sidelines cheering with his work in the practices thus far. With all the regular left halfbacks available to Coach Anderson, he has picked this Pacific Coast colored boy as the regular left halfback on his first team. This is evidence enough of what is expected of him.

An unusual situation has developed in the choice of the No. 1 backfield. Frank Emmons, who was a star at fullback for Oregon last season, has been named the quarterback in this lineup. It is an unusual sight to see a 220-pound lad named to the quarterback position as that is usually reserved for one of the lighter men.

* * *

Besides Lambeau and Anderson on that first Rockne-coached team at Notre Dame was "Hunk" Anderson, great line coach now with the Chicago Bears, and Maurice "Clipper" Smith, who became famous as one of the great coaches of the Pacific Coast. Notre Dame's greatest athlete, George Gipp, was also a member of the team. A pretty good bunch for Rockne to start off with.

* * *

Big, medium and small sail craft from the many harbors of Chicagoland are all set to sail this coming week end in the largest regatta of the season, the Chicago Daily News 14th annual event. It is yearly the peak of the yachtsman's season and will have an entry from nearly every boat in this vicinity, for there are so many classes that none will be left out.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Greenberg Goes to Bat

After losing six straight to the White Sox and Yankees, Detroit's contending Tigers looked tamer than usual as they moved into a Fenway Park series with Tom Yawkey's unraveling Red Sox. With 35 games to go, a lot of people have given up on Del Baker's outfit. However, among those who can still see the pot of World Series gold at the end of the schedule is Hank Greenberg, the big Bronx fellow who has a lease on left field at Briggs Stadium.

"Sure, I think we still have a good chance," said Greenberg, as he warmed up along the third base foul line at Fenway. "Now that the Yankees no longer win them in bunches, there isn't an outstanding team in the league. Under these conditions, why shouldn't any club in the first division on Sept. 1st figure in the race?"

Greenberg was reminded that the Browns and White Sox are making more trouble than they did last season.

"That's right," Hank agreed. "The second division is tougher than it used to be. Also, there is more strength up around the top of the league. Cleveland has been getting the 'breaks,' but they may not be built to stay up there. This series at Yankee Stadium is an important one for Oscar Vitt. The Indians have never been a good road club."

Was Greenberg at home in left field?

"I like it out there, except that it gets lonesome," he answered, grinning. "Every time the infield held a conference, I'd be in it. But all I can do now is stand and watch. I don't even get a chance to argue with umpires, unless it's one of those long winded ones and I have to walk in from the field."

At the start of the season, it was freely predicted that Greenberg would be back on first base by the middle of June and Rudy York would either be warming the bench or in a rival uniform. Many critics figured that the Bronx player would do well enough in left field, but that lumbering Rudy would kick in more runs at first base than he drove in at the plate. However, Del Baker is not complaining. Greenberg has done even better than his friends thought he would with an outfielder's glove and Rudy's defensive play has improved. Consequently, the Tigers expect Hank's outfielding career to continue.

If Detroit tosses away this chance to win the pennant, it may be because they lack big league infield reserves. All through the race other clubs have waited for Baker's inner defense to crack wide open and signs are now pointing in that direction. Charley Gehringer was out for a while with a leg injury, and although he is able to take up his old stand at second base, he now comes no where near ground balls that he once could catch in his pocket. Dick Bartell, according to writers travelling with the Tigers, needs a rest one or two days a week. But now that Red Kress is off the active list, Baker is without a first class replacement for the sparkplug shortstop.

On top of this infield trouble, Baker finds that his pitching staff has slowed down since the halfway mark in the campaign. Schoolboy Rowe and Buck Newsom are the only steady winners, and as this is being written, the Red Sox are slapping BoBo all over Fenway Park. The rookie pair, Hal Newhouser and Johnny Gorsica, are finding American League hitters a little tougher through August than they were in July, and now seem unable to go nine innings. The boys say that Tommy Bridges is still a great pitcher, but not until after he has rested five or six days. The slender curve-ball artist no longer can take a regular turn and pitch effectively.

To make life more interesting for the Tigers, the Yankees are now coming fast from the rear. In fact, plenty of fellows in the American League say that Joe McCarthy still has the team to beat. We shall see.

Anderson Drops Five-Set Battle

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23 (AP) — For the second year in a row, Willis Anderson of Los Angeles met disappointment yesterday in the National public parks tennis tournament.

The 1938 champion, Anderson missed a repeat last year in New York and yesterday hard-hitting sixth-seeded Bill Maul of Detroit dropped him out of the quarter-finals in a five-set battle that kept the fans guessing to the final moment 6—4, 4—6, 7—5, 4—6, 9—7.

Charles Shostrom of Chicago handed the tournament another upset when he put out Jerry Crowthers of Los Angeles, seeded second, in four sets, 6—0, 6—1, 7—9, 7—5.

Third-seeded Dick McKee of Jacksonville, Fla., followed form by eliminating Ed Kilgus of Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2. Kilgus earlier had beaten Jim Ratliff of Cincinnati, 6—1, 4—6, 8—6, 7—5, in a match that started Wednesday and finished yesterday morning.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Helen Jacobs and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan won National women's doubles tennis title for second straight year by beating Dorothy Andrus and Carolyn Babcock, 6—4, 6—2.

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The Home Forum

In the Morning

EARLY MORNING is a good time of the day. Every break of day is like the dawn of a New Year, for we start all over again. Many songs are sung and much has been written in praise of the morning. The poet exclaims: "Hear the drums of morning play," and he exhorts us to be up and about; but what of those men—farm-hands, shepherds, and country postmen—who must be up and about every morning of the year? What do they think of the hour before the dawn and the break of day? There is a song about a policeman's lot; but what about a rural postman's lot? After many years of walking over the same stretch of country, does he become a kind of automaton? Is it true that familiarity breeds contempt? Can the green and glittering pastures, the solitude of shepherds and the everlasting hills, become commonplace in the eyes of men, or are there some who find the countryside interesting through every season of the year? Is it not possible that walking alone, and thinking without any interruption, will eventually develop our powers of observation? I know that all men do not find the countryside interesting and delightful. A good deal depends on a man's attitude toward life, but it seems to me that his happiness is built up on his ability to respond to all the wealth of nature.

* * *

There must be, I suppose, tens of thousands of city men who long to be on holiday, who long to walk a country lane, to climb a leafy hillside and cross a stretch of dewy upland early in the morning. To be up and about early in the morning always fills me with a feeling of gladness. It is my pleasant duty to be on the high slopes of Clee before the farm boys begin to call the cows up from the valley for the first milking. At that hour there is a crisp freshness in the air that is difficult to describe. How well the poet put it: "the blue and silver morning."

Summer mornings have a beauty all their own; they are full of color, vivid, bright, and fresh. For me they also have something I cannot define, something that fills me with a sense of well-being and contentment; and so, at this time of the year, my morning walks up the valley and over the hills give me great pleasure.

* * *

I remember, not long ago, climbing the hill that looks down on Stepple Slopes. Away in the east, far beyond the Forest of Wyre, I saw the pale and mighty fingers of the dawn stretch upward and outward; all the air in the valley seemed to be shaking and trembling. The dawn wind came and sang in the branches of a clump of young beech trees; then, away in the distance, came the colors of the dawn—orange and gold, rose-red and scarlet. A plantation of larch, their feathery tips clean against the sky, seemed to be all aquiver in the bright morning air. A thin white mist hung over the wide horse-shoe bend of the little River Rea. The woodmen had cleared Goesland Coppice of dry wood and undergrowth, so that now it appeared to be full of a soft warm light. While I stood, not daring to move, a fox barked and broke the stillness in the long valley. That morning is one I will remember.

I cannot watch the dawn coming in, "in solemn beauty like a slow old tune of Spain," without feeling myself struck dumb with wonder. Surely the break of day is a miracle, a miracle at which most men have ceased to wonder.

Although I have been walking over the hills for many years, a summer morning still holds for me something magic. There is a richness in these Shropshire dales—wide full hedgerows, clover heavy with dew, fat cattle half hidden in lush grassy fields, the corn and the roots full of promise, giant trees all about the meadows, while long plantations and spinneys add warmth and color to the hillsides.

Early mornings are sometimes hazy. When I climb to the high fields above the village, I often hear the whirr of mowing machines and the loud shouts of farm-hands in the valley below. They start work at three or four o'clock in the morning, so that they may rest during the heat of the day.

* * *

When my walk takes me to the Worcestershire border, I follow a footpath from the village. After striding out for ten minutes or so, I stand on a high bank and look down into the long valley. Before I cross the Rea by Shooters' Bridge. I must call at Barnsland Farm, at Reaside Farm, and, maybe, I must push my way through the edge of the wood on Gardener's Bank to a small cottage known as Wren's Nest. From Gardener's Bank, I can see the parkland and woods surrounding Shakenhurst Hall. Away on the right are Neen's Hill and Dintle Hill, two wooded hummocks; Neen Sollars; a hamlet of half-timbered black and white cottages, lies hidden in the trees between these two hills. If the visibility is good, I can see, far in the south, the double hump of the Malvern Hills.

On the ridge of the slope beyond the River Rea, the square gray tower of Bayton Church stands out and, thrusting itself up above the trees a mile or so to the west, the queer little spire of Mamble Church makes itself a landmark against the sky. This is the Mamble of John Drinkwater's poem:

> "The fingerpost says Mamble,
> And that is all I know
> Of the narrow road to Mamble—"

Why is it that so many wealthy men are glad to leave the city behind them, glad to leave the luxury of their town houses to live in country cottages? It must be that a plain and simple way of living appeals to them. What is the secret of all this? Is it that natural objects please the eye? Do wide skies and winding roads across the uplands spell freedom? Are towering elm trees and those dainty ladies of the forest, silver birch, better and more pleasing—even against a background of gray fast-moving clouds—than pictures worth a small fortune? But of course they are.

* * *

In the country men realize that they are nearer to the heart of things, nearer to the things that matter; and it is good that men should, now and then, leave the rush and scurry of the city behind them to see the life of field and fold, of forge and homely workshop. I do not think there is anything strange in the fact that I, a rural postman, find pleasure in walking over the ground I know so well, up the long winding valley I have grown to look upon as my own. I am happy if I can go among the old men, so young at heart, whom I met when I first came to Shropshire almost twenty years ago. When I have a day of freedom, when I am on holiday—yes, even then—I like to walk over the old tracks and meet old friends, to talk of this and that, to stand and stare at cattle, sheep, and clover. And so, as tomorrow is Sunday and I am free, I will walk again to see the pied beauty of the Rea Valley and the slopes of Titterstone and Brown Clee hill.

> "Glory be to God for dappled things—
> For skies as couple-colored as a brindled cow;
> For rose-moles all in stipple upon trout that swim;
> Fresh-firecoal chestnut-falls; finches' wings;
> Landscapes plotted and pieced—fold, fallow, and plow!"

SIMON EVANS

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"TO THE YACHT RACES": *A Water Color by Agnes A. Abbott*

IN THIS impressionistic water color, the artist has evoked the atmosphere of a warm August day. Vivid splashes of color, contrasted with white clothes and the bright cloudless sky, make a sparkling pattern of tones. The washes are applied very thinly so that parts of the white paper show through, giving a luminous effect. The picture was painted at Rockport, Massachusetts, while a race between the Rockport and Annisquam Yacht Clubs was in progress. A sense of anticipation and purpose is suggested by the action and attitudes of the cheerful crowd as it hurries to the docks. Each individual is touched off lightly with the brush; details are left to the imagination. The casual grouping and the moment selected are reminiscent of the camera "action shot," but the composition as a whole is carefully planned and organized through tone relationships and the placing of the elements of the picture.

H. H. A.

Spiritual Transformation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PAUL, IN HIS EPISTLE, besought the Romans (Romans 12:2), "Be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God."

In his own life, Paul experienced the transformation of thought which is necessary to realize the perfection of true selfhood, as God's idea. After his spiritual awakening he was willing and ready to devote himself to the work of helping others to accept Christ, Truth. He realized that thought which is "conformed to this world," a world of materiality, cannot discern spiritual perfection. In the above-mentioned text he set forth the necessary steps whereby one may gain a knowledge of the perfect will of God. Such understanding is obtained through a recognition of man's spiritual origin and heritage, not through material thinking.

Throughout his teaching and healing ministry Christ Jesus endeavored to impress upon the receptive thought an unalterable fact, namely, that only through right thinking can true salvation be ensured. And this teaching is as applicable to the world today as at the time of its delivery. Were all people to observe his admonitions, what a changed attitude would immediately be manifested!

Christian Science heals as Christ Jesus healed, and this healing is accomplished through spiritually mental transformation. It is spoken of by Mary Baker Eddy, its Discoverer and Founder, as "the method of Christian Science Mind-healing" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 493). Divine Mind, God, is the only healing power. Thus is precluded the practice of so-called healing through the influence of one human mind over another. This could not possibly accomplish true healing, for by its means there would be no mental transformation, but simply mental suggestion or hypnotism. True healing, then, is the changing of thought from a mortal, material basis to a spiritual basis. It is following Paul's injunction (Philippians 2:5), "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." It is brought about by the realization of man's eternal perfection in God, his creator.

One seeker, at the time he took up the study of Christian Science, was much in need of physical healing. Also, he was an inveterate smoker. Although he did not wish to give up this habit of many years' standing, and asked for no help for the eradication of the habit, the transformation came about in a very short time. Whereas he believed he thoroughly enjoyed tobacco one day, on the following day he had completely lost all desire for it. What had taken place? The understanding of the truth, as a result of the consecrated work of a practitioner for the overcoming of a belief in disease, together with his own earnest study, was the transforming influence.

This is indicative of the result, when radical healing takes place in Christian Science. The perfect man of God's creating is recognized when thought is conformed to the spiritual. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 201), "The way to extract error from mortal mind is to pour in truth through flood-tides of Love." It is a self-evident fact that if we replace a thought of disease with one which recognizes only perfection, we shall experience this perfection in proportion to our understanding.

Mental transformation may not be gained in a moment. As a rule we do not drop time-honored beliefs as readily as we doff our coats. By gradually accepting and holding in our consciousness the truth regarding man, we follow Paul's direction (Ephesians 4:23, 24), "Be renewed in the spirit of your mind; . . . put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness."

We shall find in this process of mental housecleaning that as right thinking becomes more firmly established, the refusal of entrance to error will be with authority. This constitutes right protective work, since keeping thought aligned with good and realizing that it cannot deviate from good are succeeding steps in spiritual transformation.

When we are tempted to believe that our spiritually mental progress seems to be protracted, we should be mindful that it is not the time consumed, but rather the progress made in realization of the truth, which is of importance. Receptivity to good is the essential in true mental transformation.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Garīga pārvērtība

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakusslejā angļu teksts)

SAVĀ GRĀMATĀ ROMIEŠIEM Pāvils tiem piekodināja (Rom. 12:2): "Un nepaliekat šai pasaulei līdzīgi, bet pārvēršaties savā prātā atjaunodamies, ka jūs varat pārbaudīt, kas ir tas labais un patikamais Dieva prāts."

Pats savā dzīvē Pāvils bija piedzīvojis domu pārvērtību, kas vajadzīga, lai īstenotu patieso patību kā Dieva ideju. Pēc savas garīgas atmodas viņš vēlējās un bija gatavs nodoties darbam, kas palīdzētu citiem atzīt Kristu, Patiesību. Viņš saprata, ka domas, kas ir "šai pasaulei līdzīgas," šai materialai pasaulei, nevar nojaust garīgu pilnību. Augšminētā teikumā viņš norādīja uz nepieciešamiem soļiem, kādi sperami, lai cilvēks iegūtu zināšanas par Dieva pilnīgo gribu. Tāda saprašana tiek iegūta ar cilvēka garīgās sākotnes un garīgā mantojuma atzīšanu, ne ar materialu domāšanu.

Visā savā mācīšanas un dziedināšanas darbā Kristus Jēzus tiecās nostiprināt uzņēmīgajās domās kādu negrozamu faktu, proti, ka vienīgi ar pareizu domāšanu var nodrošināt patiesu pestīšanu. Un šī mācība ir pielietojama pasaulei šodien, tāpat kā tā bija tās rašanās laikā. Ja visi cilvēki ievērotu viņa pamācības, kāda gan pārgrozīta nostāja tad nekavējoties izpaustos!

Kristīgā Zinātne dziedina tāpat kā Kristus Jēzus dziedināja, un šī dziedināšana tiek izdarīta ar garīgi mentalu pārvērtību. Tās Atklājēja un Nodibinātāja, Mary Baker Eddy, runā par to kā par "Kristīgās Zinātnes Prāta-dziedināšanas metodi" [Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures (Zinātne un veselība ar Svēto rakstu atslēgu), 493 lpp.]. Dievišķīgais Prāts, Dievs, ir vienīgais dziedinošais spēks. Tādejādi ir izslēgta piekoptā tā sauktā dziedināšana ar viena cilvēciska prāta ietekmi uz otru. Tā, protams, nevar izvest patiesu dziedināšanu, jo ar tās palīdzību nebūtu nekādas mentalas pārvērtības, bet tikai mentala sugestija vai hipnotisms. Patiesa dziedināšana tad nu ir domu maiņa no mirstīga, materiala pamata uz garīgu pamatu. Tā ir sekošana Pāvila piekodinājumam (Vilip. 2:5): "Tāds prāts lai jums ir, kāds arī Kristum Jēzum bijis." Un tas piepildas ar īstenošanu, ka cilvēks ir mūžīgi pilnīgs Dievā, savā radītājā.

Kādam meklētājam tai laikā, kad viņš bija sācis studēt Kristīgo Zinātni, bija liela vajadzība pēc fiziskas dziedināšanas. Viņš arī bija vecs pīpotājs. Lai gan viņš nemaz negribēja atmest šo ilgus gadus pastāvošo paradumu un nemaz neprasīja palīdzību šī paraduma izskaušanai, pārvērtība notika ļoti īsā laikā. Kamēr vienā dienā viņš iedomājās sevi pilnā mērā baudam tabaku, nākošā dienā viņš jau pilnīgi bija zaudējis katru vēlēšanos pēc tās. Kas bija noticis? Patiesības saprašana, kas bija sekojusi praktizētāja apzinīgajam darbam nolūkā pārvarēt ticējumu slimībai, kopā ar viņa paša nopietnu iedziļināšanos, bija pārvērtošā ietekme.

Tas norāda, kāds var būt iznākums, kad radikala izdziedināšana notiek Kristīgajā Zinātnē. Pilnīgais, Dieva radītais cilvēks ir atzīts, kad domas ir saskaņotas ar garīgo. Mrs. Eddy raksta (Science and Health, 201. lpp.): "Ceļš, kā dabūt laukā maldus no mirstīga prāta, ir ļaut ieplūst patiesībai ar Mīlestības straumēm." Tas ir pats par sevi saprotams fakts, ka ja mēs atvietojam slimības domu ar tādu domu, kas atzīst tikai pilnību, mēs piedzīvojam šo pilnību samērā ar mūsu saprašanu.

Mentalu pārvērtību var nepanākt vienā acumirklī. Daudz cienītus ticējumus parasti neatmetam tik viegli kā novelkam savas drēbes. Pakāpeniski pieņemdami un paturēdami savā apziņā patiesību attiecībā uz cilvēku, mēs sekojam Pāvila priekšrakstam (Evez. 4:23, 24): "Jums būs atjaunoties savā sirdsprātā un garā, un apvilkt to jauno cilvēku, kas pēc Dieva radīts iekš patiesas taisnības un svētības."

Šinī mentalā mājastīrīšanas procesā mēs atradīsim, ka ja pareiza domāšana stingrāki nodibinājusēs, maldiem ieeja tiek liegta ar autoritati. Tas sastāda pareizu aizsardzības darbu, jo domu turēšana vienā līmenī ar labo, un īstenošana, ka tās nevar novirzīties no labā, ir sekmīgi soli uz garīgu pārvērtību.

Kad tiekam kārdināti iedomāties, ka mūsu garīgi mentalais progress šķiet lēns, mums vajadzētu paturēt prātā, ka ne patērētais laiks ir svarīgs, bet gan progress patiesības īstenošanā. Atsaucība labajam ir būtiskais patiesā mentalā pārvērtībā.

Informāciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstīsku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Orchard in the Moonlight

Who would believe by day
that out of a crab-apple root
this ebony tree could tower,
burdened with silver fruit?

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

Pioneering Underground

I TOOK OCCASION to point out that the worn-out shoes I use below ground have the advantage (being full of holes) of not holding water. My system led to an excited discussion, of the kind always heard among Alpinists and hunters, on the subject of shoes and equipment. . . .

More or less dry and more or less convinced, we decided to go on by the narrow tunnel. We crawled in one by one.

For a moment the bottle-neck, the key to all our hopes, seemed to contract. We had to twist and wriggle to accommodate ourselves to an irregular passage.

Suddenly those behind, still struggling in the tube, heard exclamations of delight from the front. The vanguard had just come out into a wider corridor, entirely lined with snow-white deposit. . . .

The cavern shrank again, the walls almost touched, and the ceiling seemed to join the floor. The remaining passage was a regular cathole, and we had to wriggle in in true cat fashion. We bowed one another in as if in a drawing-room: M. Catala was the first to go through, flat on his stomach. He crawled laboriously, while the rest of us waited anxiously with our heads together and our lamps on the ground. His feet disappeared: we heard the rubbing of cloth, the grating of hobnails on the stone, a stifled groan. Finally there was a moment's silence while he stood up and pointed his light ahead. The next sign of life was a roar of astonished triumph: finally we heard him shout through the tunnel, "The white sea!"

His words recalled one of the most extraordinary scenes in my old favorite, Verne's *Journey to the Center of the Earth*. I flung myself into the tunnel, and scrambled out at the other end, followed by the rest of the party.

A white, brilliant, coagulated surface spread out under our feet: it was terminated by high cliffs, also white. . . .

The white sea narrowed to a winding fjord between beetling cliffs: then the surface rose to the foot of a petrified waterfall. Beyond, the gallery continued narrow: its walls were covered with a spiny deposit which hooked and scratched the would-be passer-by. We scrambled up an abrupt rise out of the corridor into a spacious chamber. . . .

Stalactites and crystals sparkled everywhere: their profusion, their whiteness, their shapes were fantastic beyond belief. We were inside a precious stone: it was a palace of crystal. . . .

There were microscopic stalactites and flawlessly transparent giant crystals. There were shiny formations, dull formations, smooth formations, spiny formations, milky, red, black, crude green formations. The colors came from mineral infiltrations, of which the mountain has a rich and varied store. Finally there were two entirely new phenomena, still unexplained: huge needles as fine as cobwebs, which trembled and broke at a breath, and silver strings with the brilliance of silk yarn, which dangled from roof and walls. These extraordinary mineral cords could be wound around one's finger, and even tied in knots. M. Alfred Lacroix, the eminent mineralogist of the Academy of Sciences, tells me that they are extraordinary forms of gypsum.

Amid all these wonders we advanced but slowly. We could not avoid trampling on flowers, crushing masses of crystals with our hobnailed boots, breaking glass rods and swords and coral-bushes.

We went several hundred yards through chambers and vestibules: constant new splendors kept us breathless. The least of them would have been the crown jewel of any cavern open to visitors. — From "Ten Years Under the Earth," by NORBERT CASTERET. (New York: Greystone Press.)

Even a Hundred Years Ago Large Trees Were Transplanted

I HAVE NEVER undertaken the transplanting of large trees, but there is no doubt that it may be done with success, and in laying out a new place where the site is bare, if suitable trees are to be had, it is a plan much to be recommended. It has often been done of late years, but until a friend drew my attention to an article in the *Quarterly Review*, dated March 1828, I had no idea that it had been practiced on a large scale so early in the century. The article in question was a review of "The Planter's Guide," by Sir Henry Steuart, Bart., LL.D. (Edinburgh 1828). It quoted the opinion and observation of a committee of gentlemen, among whom was Sir Walter Scott, who visited Allanton (Sir Henry Steuart's place) in September 1828, when the trees had been some years planted. . . .

The reviewer then quotes the method of transplantation, describing the extreme care with which the roots are preserved, men with picks carefully trying round the ground beneath the outer circumference of the branches for the most outlying rootlets, and then gradually approaching the bole. The greatest care was taken not to injure any root or fibre, these as they were released from the earth being tied up, and finally the transplanting machine, consisting of a strong pole mounted on high wheels, was brought close to the trunk and attached to it, and the tree when lowered, carefully transported to its new home. Every layer of roots was then replanted with the utmost care, with delicate fingering and just sufficient ramming, and in the end the tree stood without any artificial support whatever, and in positions exposed to the fiercest gales.

The average size of tree dealt with seems to have had a trunk about a foot in diameter, but some were removed with complete success whose trunks were two feet thick. In order that his trees might be the better balanced in shape, Sir Henry boldly departed from the older custom of replanting a tree in its original aspect, for he reversed the aspect, so that the more stunted and shorter-twigged weather side now became the lee side, and could grow more freely.

He insists strongly on the wisdom of transplanting only well-weathered trees, and not those of tender constitution that had been sheltered by standing among other close growths, pointing out that these have a tenderer bark and taller top and roots less well able to bear the strain of wind and weather in the open.

He reckons that a transplanted tree is in full new growth by the fourth or fifth year, and that an advantage equal to from thirty to forty years' growth is gained by the system. As for the expense of the work, Sir Henry estimated that the largest trees each cost from ten to thirteen shillings to take up, remove half a mile, and replant. In the case of large trees the ground that was to receive them was prepared a twelvemonth beforehand.—From "Wood and Garden," by GERTRUDE JEKYLL. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

Night Flight

Against the midnight ceiling of the world,
Tiny in its black immensity,
Speeds the great ship, its giant wings unfurled
In proud defiance of the Pole's decree.

So small in the great universe of space,
Throbbing its way across the floor of heaven,
So swiftly gone, and leaving not a trace
Behind of its high path, abruptly riven
Through icy ether; Icarus in flight,
Cleaving with silver wings the astounded night.

MARY WILLIS SHELBURNE

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1940

Essex Storeys and Jameses Build Ships Again

Second wooden trawler nears completion hard by causeway; keel of third will soon be laid.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ESSEX, Mass., Aug. 23—A new chapter is being written in the romantic story of shipbuilding in this small coastal town of 1,500 persons.

The chip of the shipwright's adz and the measured rapping of top mauls give notice that soon another wooden trawler will slip down the ways of the J. F. James & Son shipyard and move down the tidal river to take us place in the Gloucester fishing fleet.

Hard by the causeway, where four generations of Jameses have built wooden fishing vessels, the second wooden trawler to be built since the yards were reopened last autumn is rapidly being completed. The first one, named by its owners the Governor Saltonstall, was launched last May and the keel for a third will be laid any day now.

Lyman James Happiest of All

All Essex is happy to see this revival of an industry which made the town famous; but happiest of all is Lyman James, last of the famous family, who for 40 years and four months, until last October, ran a grocery store in town.

Whether it was intuition or just plain Yankee shrewdness, Mr. James can't say, but the opening of the yard last fall was just in time to catch a rush of business brought on by the war. The shortage of fishing vessels caused by Government buying up of trawlers for coastal defense and the sale of several to the French has resulted, Mr. James says, in more orders than he can handle.

Although most of his years were spent behind the counter in the grocery store, while his brother carried on the family shipbuilding traditions, Lyman James takes to the work naturally. And even if he hadn't known a marlin spike from a treenail there were enough old timers in Essex who did and were eager to return to the job.

There's no such thing as being too old when it comes to building a wooden ship. Most of the 18 men employed by Mr. James are veterans who have grown up in the James shipyard and have found jobs few and far between in recent years. Lack of opportunity has turned most of the young men of Essex to new trades during the years when steel ships were replacing the wooden vessels.

A Storey Sticks to Tradition

Working with Mr. James, however, is one young man who bears a name that has long been associated with Yankee shipbuilding. He is Dana Storey, son of A. D. Storey in whose neighboring yard were built some of the finest ships that ever sailed out of Essex, among them the famous fishermen's schooner the Gertrude Thebaud.

The Storey yard is shut down now but young Dana, the last of the Storeys who were shipbuilders here, hopes soon to carry on the family tradition. He has completed three years at Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he studied marine architecture.

"I may not return to Tech this fall," the engaging young man tells you. "I've had an offer from the Sun Ship Building & Drydock Company at Chester, Pa., and I may take the opportunity to get more practical experience in shipbuilding. Then I would like to come back here and open the old yard and make fine ships like my family has for several generations."

John Bond

By a Staff Photographer

Tradition of Sea Lives at Essex

Upper: Another wooden trawler takes shape in the Essex, Mass., shipyards of J. F. James & Son, busy again after several years of inactivity. Lower left: Dana Storey, last of the Storey family of boatbuilders, whose yards adjoin the James yards. Lower right: Lyman James, fourth generation of shipbuilders, who is carrying on the family tradition.

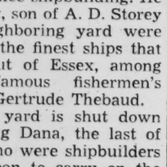
Faelten Scholarships

The Faelten Pianoforte School, which opens its forty-fourth season this coming autumn, will again offer scholarships in the beginners' classes for children, it was announced today.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight, with lowest temperature near 58 degrees; Saturday broken cloudiness and cooler; moderate south winds, shifting to northwest early tonight.



Maine: Cloudy with light showers tonight; Saturday cloudy and cooler, preceded by showers in extreme east portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and cooler tonight; Saturday fair.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, cooler in northwest portion, preceded by showers on the Cape tonight; Saturday cloudy and cooler.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, slightly cooler tonight and Saturday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northwest winds over south portion and moderate to fresh south shifting to northwest winds over north portion; cloudy tonight and Saturday, with showers over north portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	69	New Orleans	77	90
Chicago	60	72	New York	67	76
Denver	51	84	Philadelphia	65	76
Kansas City	66	82	St. Louis	62	84
Los Angeles	62	78	San Francisco	57	65
Miami	75	93	Washington	64	80
Minneapolis	50	65			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Aug. 23.
B—Maximum, Aug. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 3:37 p. m.; height 9.2 feet. Saturday, 4:00 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.

City Loan Approval Seen; Question: What Is a 'Budget'?

Up and Down Beacon Hill

With casualness and without debate of much consequence, the Boston City Council is expected to approve next Monday a proposal to borrow $367,000 to buy materials for city-sponsored Works Progress Administration projects. This loan will boost Boston's appropriations for this purpose in 1940 to the highest point in history.

Experienced observers at City Hall, counting the noses of Finance Committee members who have been considering the measure at quorum-less hearings, predict the group will recommend final passage to the Council.

A $367,000 loan is picayune to the City of Boston. This particular measure, however, involves some basic questions that were discussed in dramatic fashion at the Committee hearing.

Sharp Word Duel

The debate featured a nimble give-and-take between two able champions of opposite viewpoints—City Budget Commissioner Francis X. Lang, and Herman C. Loeffler, Secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, who was also invited.

Councilor Shattuck struck the keynote by asking whether there might be requests for additional loans of this type this year. Mr. Lang said he didn't know—"the situation changes from day to day." Pointedly but genially Mr. Shattuck observed that he liked to "know what I'm up against. I don't like to be told in installments."

Mr. Loeffler urged that the request for the loan ought to be accompanied by a full written analysis of the asserted need. "We need to have the situation spelled out," he explained.

"That would be a practically impossible clerical job," Mr. Lang rejoined. "Theoretically, I suppose, the Council should take a field trip to every one of these WPA projects—but that's impossible too.

"Unless there is proof of absence of any need," he went on, "we are inclined to accept the statements of the department heads."

Councilor Edward A. Hutchinson of Dorchester then asserted that news stories of a recent Research Bureau study "gave the impression that Boston is operating without a budget."

Matter of Interpretation

Mr. Lang (to Mr. Hutchinson): Mr. Loeffler uses the term "budget" in a broader sense than we do. We consider it a record of appropriations.

Mr. Hutchinson (to Mr. Loeffler): But your news stories gave the impression Boston spends money with no control.

Mr. Loeffler: In the early months of the year, before the budget is passed, the City does without a plan.

Mr. Lang: I believe if we submitted the budget in December, the Council would wait until the zero hour in March to pass it.

Mr. Loeffler: Even if the Council persisted in dilatory tactics, they would still be dilatory tactics.

Mr. Hutchinson: Your story gave the impression we are proceeding haphazardly.

Mr. Loeffler: In large measure the procedure is haphazard.

Mr. Shattuck: It would not be wise for an individual to spend six months of this year for rent, food and clothes, at the rate he did last year, and then make up the year's budget, particularly if his income was lower this year and did not justify continued high expenses.

Mr. Lang: The Research Bureau implies that our budget delays are the result of faulty administration instead of a phenomenon of the democratic system. You can't get away from it. Such delays are a phenomenon of democracy.

Whether or not other cities also evidence this "phenomenon of the democratic system," Mr. Lang did not say. Mr. Loeffler maintained afterward that many cities have prompt, businesslike budgeting.

De Witt John

Guard Heads Home as War Games Close

Motor convoys will rumble over the roads and 25 to 30 special trains will pull in, beginning around 5 p. m. tomorrow, bringing home the 12,000 men of the Massachusetts National Guard who have just finished three weeks of war games in the largest peacetime tour of duty in the history of the United States.

On a strict town-to-town schedule, the field artillery and quartermaster units will cross from Potsdam and upper New York State. The nonmotorized infantry, engineers and medical units will reach here on the trains which will continue to check in from 5 p. m. Saturday until 3 a. m. Sunday.

The first of the 101st Infantry is due here at 6:55 p. m. E. S. T.; the engineers, at Cambridge, at 8:40 p. m. The 181st will detrain at Natick, and the 104th will be dropped at Worcester, for retransportation to Springfield and other points in that section.

Men in the 43rd Division, which takes in the other New England States, and which brought the Yankee contingent at Potsdam up to 20,000, will be routed home at the same time.

Citizenship Pressure

Anthony S. Perry of Somerville, candidate for Representative in the Somerville-Cambridge district, last night urged that aliens on welfare lists be denied aid if they refuse to become citizens.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"The Little Dog Laughed," a new musical comedy, by Joseph Schrank, presented by Eddie Dowling. Featuring Paul Draper, Mili Monti, and Philip Loeb. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Wallace Beery and Leo Carrillo in "Twenty Mule Team." 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Flight Angels," with Virginia Bruce. 1:50, 5:10, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Earthbound." 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Fenway—
"Comin' Round the Mountain," with Jerry Colonna, Bob Burns, and Una Merkel. 2:25, 7:05, 7:45, 10:20. Also "Girl From God's Country," with Chester Morris and Jane Wyatt. 1, 3:40, 6:15, 8:55.

Keith Memorial—
"The Return of Frank James," featuring Henry Fonda. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "The Man I Married," featuring Joan Bennett. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Also "March of Time." 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

Modern—
"They Drive By Night," with George Raft, Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. Also "Ladies Must Live," featuring Wayne Morris, Rosemary Lane and Lee Patrick. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20.

Radio—Page 8

Metropolitan—
"Rhythm on the River," with Bing Crosby, Mary Martin and Oscar Levant. 10:00 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Money and the Woman," with Jeffrey Lynn and Brenda Marshall. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"He Stayed for Breakfast," featuring Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:30, 10:25. Also "The Golden Fleecing," with Lew Ayres and Rita Johnson. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—
"Comin' Round the Mountain," with Jerry Colonna, Bob Burns and Una Merkel. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. Also "Girl From God's Country," with Chester Morris and Jane Wyatt. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:45, 8:35.

RKO Boston—
"Babies for Sale," with Rochelle Hudson. 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:40, 10:20. Also Gene Autry in "Carolina Moon." 12:05, 4:05, 8. Stage: Buster West and Lucille Page. 1:20, 5:20, 9:15.

Scollay—
"They Drive by Night," with George Raft, Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:35, 9:30. Also "Ladies Must Live," with Wayne Morris, Rosemary Lane and Lee Patrick. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:25.

State—
"He Stayed for Breakfast," featuring Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The Golden Fleecing," with Lew Ayres and Rita Johnson 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:50.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," "The Archives of the Nation," "Modern New Orleans," "Donald Duck as a Billposter," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—
Information Please with Elmer Davis; Colored Sportsmen; Fitzpatrick tour; Cinderella Tree of Life; Disney Cartoon and 30 minutes of news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Sky Devils," with Spencer Tracy. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "Murder in the Night," with Jack La Rue. 10:50 8:15 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:25, 9:. "My Son, My Son," with Madeleine Carroll and Brian Aherne. Also "Broadway Melodies of 1940," starring Eleanor Powell and Fred Astaire.

Uptown—
"Saps at Sea," with Laurel and Hardy. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Also "All This, and Heaven Too," featuring Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. 2:15, 5:45, 9:15.

University—
Bette Davis and Charles Boyer in "All This, and Heaven Too." 2:05, 5:20, 9:30. Also selected short subjects.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Flemish Paintings by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.

Date for Willkie Tour Indicates Late Campaign

Political drive slower getting under way than four years ago due to new conditions.

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Lateness of Wendell L. Willkie's first speaking tour, which was announced yesterday as starting Sept. 14, gives new evidence that the formal activities of national political campaign are starting more slowly than four years ago, it was pointed out here today by political observers.

What the effect of compressing the campaign into a period briefer than that of precedent will have on the outcome makes one of the significent side issues of the contest. Of course, it is an unusual campaign this year from start to finish, and Mr. Willkie has already been very active. But old-line organizational preparations have seemed to be slow.

For many years there has been substantial public sentiment for shorter campaigns. Passage of a recent law by Congress limiting national expenditures to $3,000,000 also tends to limit the drives.

Two views of this year's abbreviated campaign have developed. Mr. Willkie himself is reported to favor a whirlwind dash down the final stretch, such as produced his nomination. Meantime the Willkie Democratic groups and Willkie independent organizations are effectively supplementing the regular work of the Republican national committee. Mr. Willkie has also been getting notable first-page publicity for his statements ever since his nomination.

Acquaintance Short

The other standpoint on the short campaign analyzes it as likely to prove a handicap to Mr. Willkie in cutting down the time he will require to make himself known to the great working class vote which hitherto has been one of President Roosevelt's mainstays.

In any case, it was Democratic tactics to have a short campaign this year. The first hint of this strategy came from President Roosevelt's headquarters at Warm Springs, Ga., while he was there last November.

Washington comment noted at once that the Republicans would probably have the problem of putting over a relatively little known candidate and for that purpose a short campaign might not be adequate.

Subsequently the Republicans delayed their nominating convention to a later date in June than they have ever held one during their 84 years' history.

The lateness and unexpectedness of Mr. Willkie's choice on June 28 naturally set the announcement of his views in his speech of acceptance at a date later than customary for the candidate seeking office. Mr. Willkie was notified and accepted later than any Republican candidate, in or out of office, certainly since 1916 and probably beyond that time.

Slump Feared

It is not felt at Republican national headquarters at Washington that the campaign is late, rather it is held to be now in full blast with the promise of getting into still stronger momentum when Mr. Willkie begins his first broad speaking tour.

Republicans are skittish of bringing their drive to a peak too far ahead of election day and then running into a slump, as happened with Governor Landon's campaign in the last Presidential year. It appears to be Republican tactics this year to save the big guns for the final stretch.

Mr. Willkie in addition is reported to favor a new type of campaign in which an informal and direct approach to the voters over the radio and through other means of publicity takes precedence over the great volume of organizational endeavor which goes into the orthodox campaign. Such a program obviously stresses the campaign's crest in its later stages.

Lynn WPA Rolls Up Despite Private Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 23—A startling paradox has developed in the employment situation in Lynn, where the WPA rolls are continuing to increase, while defense-stimulated industry offers more jobs than for many years.

Nearly 1,000 men and women have testified to their inability to find work by filing applications with the Work Projects Administration office here. These are all new applications from those whose names have never appeared on WPA rolls before. This boosts Lynn's number of those on or seeking WPA assistance to 4,674, highest in the City's records, according to Mayor Albert Cole.

Counterbalancing the weight of the WPA jobseekers on the scales of employment, however is a report that the industrial employment rolls in Lynn are 15 per cent ahead of last year. That is a conservative figure, John R. Hurlburt, Secretary of the Lynn Chamber of Commerce, said.

As for the increased number of applications for WPA assistance, Mr. Hurlburt stated that is not restricted to Lynn, but follows a trend noted in other cities and towns where high school students have been seeking WPA work in increasing number immediately after graduation. A majority of the applications come from recent graduates, and this year's graduating classes were the largest the City ever had, Mayor Cole said.

On the other hand both unions and employers have reported an increase in employment, Mr. Hurlburt continued. Rolls at the General Electric Company plant have increased from 6,500 to more than 7,000, he said.

Vacancies are still open in the positions of machinists, toolmakers and diesinkers at General Electric, according to W. G. Mitchell, assistant manager of the Lynn plant.

Union representatives said today that conditions were about normal, that the summer layoff was no greater than was expected. Truckmen, who regard their business as a barometer of general business conditions because any slackening of manufacturing is immediately felt in curtailed shipping and deliveries, say they have been having a "fairly good" season.

Mayor Cole said the situation was only temporary, and would probably be remedied by establishment of new business in Lynn, which he expects.

WPA officials in Boston declared that pending an increase in the State quota, no change could be expected in Lynn's WPA employment status.

Restriction of Massachusetts' quota of Works Projects Administration workers for September to the same level it has maintained for the past three months, 66,200, will not permit any increases in local WPA rolls, Denis W. Delaney, State WPA Administrator, said today.

Pleas have been made by several communities for increased WPA quotas as the result of the large number of applications filed with WPA and municipal offices this summer.

The new applications come mostly from high school students who graduated last June, a situation most noticeable lately in Lynn, where nearly 1,000 new applications have been received. These applications although not all from high school graduates, are all from persons whose names have never before appeared on WPA rolls.

Legionnaires Told to Stem War Hysteria

SALISBURY, Mass., Aug. 23 (AP)—Condemning war hysteria, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill told delegates to the Massachusetts American Legion Convention today it was their duty to keep the people calm and sane in the face of conditions abroad.

He urged the Legionnaires, now in the second day of their annual meeting, to assist the public to get rid of three delusions: 1. That we must never expect to engage in a foreign war. 2. That we must be unprepared in order to keep out of war. 3. That democracy is self-perpetuating.

Terming the "history of United States unpreparedness tragic and appalling," Mr. Cahill declared democracy "will not keep going by a magic formula and that we must always be prepared in order to keep America free."

The convention unanimously adopted a resolution offering its support to the State and Nation in the common defense and in the formation of a State Guard, and encouraging the enrollment of its members therein in every capacity in which they might be qualified to serve.

The Resolutions Committee turned down a proposal that the Department go on record as favoring the giving of every possible aid to England by this country.

Citizenship Rush On in Boston Area

Citizenship in the United States has become so attractive that applications in the Boston Area jumped from 3,500 in June to 22,000 in July, according to figures just released today by Maxwell Lambe, Chief Examiner of the United States Bureau of Naturalization in Boston.

Previous to June the monthly average remained approximately 2,000. Mr. Maxwell attributed the jump in applications largely to the Alien Registration Law under which all aliens must be registered and fingerprinted between Aug. 27 and Dec. 26.

Cape Cod's Colony Of Portuguese To Get Farm Course

Uncle Sam's Portuguese minority on Cape Cod is in for a course in co-operation if "Uncle" can find a co-operator who speaks English.

This low-income group that divides its time between picking cranberries and strawberries while attempting to maintain small, poorly equipped farms, will be given a course in farm co-operatives as soon as an instructor can be found, according to Roger Clapp, regional director of the Federal Security Administration.

Economists Show How To Meet Defense

Tell average citizen how to adjust his finances to offset huge cost of preparation.

What the average citizen should do to adjust his finances to the effects of the collossal costs forecast for national defense, mounting possibly in the ultimate to $30,000,000,000 or more, was given divergent answers today by two of Boston leading economists. They counseled respectively:

1. Economize immediately.

2. Don't rush or be concerned over the subject. There is no immediate hurry.

"As an aid in the sound development of the national defense, in my opinion the public should begin to economize immediately," said James R. Bancroft, president of the American Institute of Finance, investment counselors.

"No greater service to the country can be performed than resumption of the virtues of work and thrift.

Government Should Economize

"When I say that the public should economize right now—and extensively—I do not mean simply individual consumers—I mean everybody, and that goes for the Federal Government, for the State governments, and for all the city governments, just as well as John Doe, private citizen—and the quicker they wake up to the necessities for economizing in all fields except one—that of national defense—the better it will be for us.

"But the cry will go up, 'Such a policy—restriction of individual and public spending— will mean reduced consumption and renewed depression.' It will mean nothing of the sort. From a broad economic standpoint it would prevent any possibility of an uncontrolled boom based on armament expenditures, with its resultant rapid increase in prices—just the thing that we want to avoid.

Spending Effects Not Immediate

"Facing as we do an estimated expenditure of $5,000,000,000 for armament purposes in the current fiscal year of the Government to end June 30, 1941, and with a $15,000,000,000 armament spending program already authorized by Congress for the years immediately ahead, with the probability that such a program as it develops will be at least double in scope, where is the basis for fearing that economizing in other fields will bring about business depression?"

"The public does not need to bother right away about the effects of the national expenditures for armament," said Dr. Hermann F. Arendtz, staff economist of the United Business Service, investment and business advisory service. "There is no need for rush. Much will depend on how things are managed in Washington.

"An advance in prices will ultimately tell the story of whether the costs of the defense program are lowering the standard of living. If the cost of living goes up, it will naturally curtail consumers' purchases.

Newsboys Celebrate at Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POLAND, Maine, Aug. 23—Distinguished guests are expected here this afternoon for exercises marking the fifth anniversary of Agassiz Village, summer colony of members of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation in Boston, and the dedication of a huge log dining hall and kitchen, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Maximilian Agassiz, of Newport, R. I., and Boston, trustees of the Foundation, who also established the summer community.

From the viewpoint of the boys, not least among the celebreties, will be Joe E. Brown, movie star of the cavernous mouth, former newsboy who has been promoting laughs for many years on the screen. Joe is already "on location" at the camp.

The boys are awaiting the arrival on Lake Thompson of a chartered seaplane from Boston, carrying J. Willard Hayden, President of the Charles Hayden Foundation; Edward C. Stone, President of the Employers' Group Insurance and Oscar W. Haussermann, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine is expected, and speakers at the exercises will include Harry E. Burroughs of Boston, founder of the newsboys' organization; Henry L. Parkman of Boston, candidate for the Republican nomination as United States Senator, and Henry L. Shattuck, former Treasurer of Harvard University, and City Councilor in Boston.

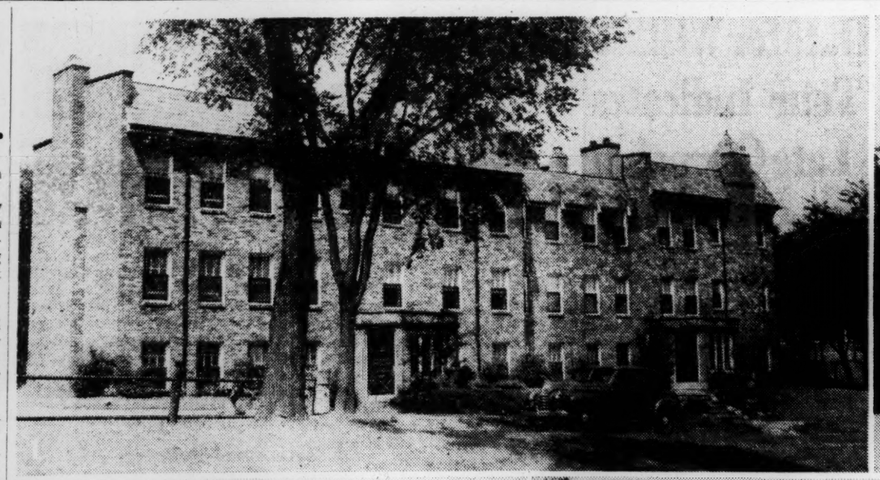
In the dining hall, to be known as the Elizabeth Cary Agassiz dining hall in memory of Mr. Agassiz's grandmother, who was the first President of Radcliffe College is an electric organ, with chimes, which will also be dedicated as the gift of Ernest B. Dane of Chestnut Hill, Mass.

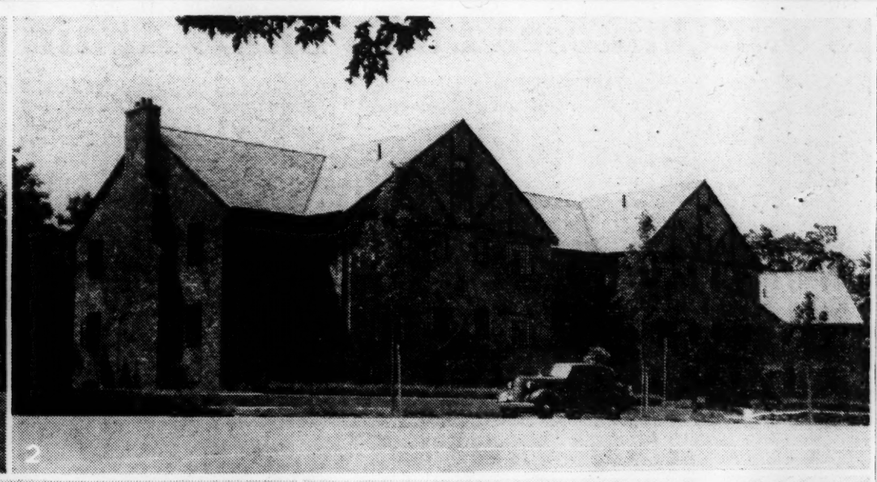
The exercises will include the dedication of the Edward A. Taft administration headquarters, Henry L. Shattuck Village Hall, Laura M. Agassiz Library, Charles M. Rogerson Hall, B. Preston Clark Hall, J. Willard Hayden Cabin, Edward C. Stone Cabin, James J. Storrow Cabin, Andrew J. Peters Cabin, Curtis Guild Cabin, the Charles Hayden Athletic Field, and lanes and roads named in memory of Judge Frederick P. Cabot, Godfrey M. Hyams, Alfred E. Burton, Charles Irwin Travelli, Judge William C. Wait, Hannah Burroughs, Adolph S. Ochs, and Cyrus H. K. Curtis.

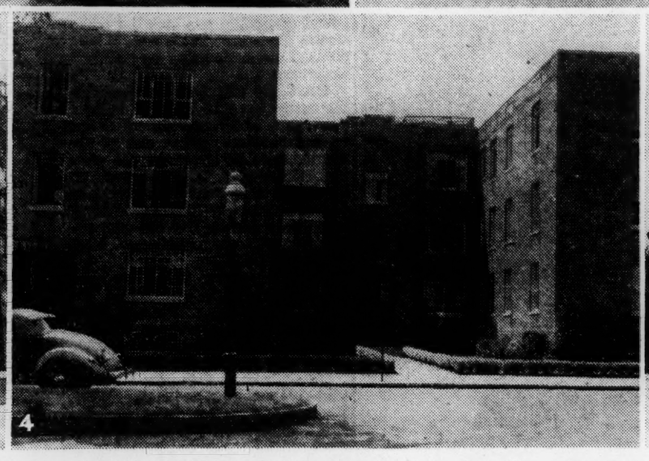
From Newsboy to Movie Star

Joe E. Brown, comedian of movies and the stage, pays a visit to the "newsies" at Aggasiz Village, Burroughs Newsboy Foundation summer camp in Maine. Joe got his start to success as a newsboy in Toledo, Ohio.

Trend to Apartment Building in the Suburbs Shows Development on New Lines







By a Staff Photographer

Some new apartment houses: (1) Commonwealth Avenue structure recently finished in Newton. (2) Typical suburban apartments on Center Street, Newton. (3) Beacon Street, Boston, will see this place opened by Sept. 1 at corner of Gloucester Street. (4) New Monmouth Court, Brookline. (5) Another of Brookline's many new apartments scheduled for opening Sept. 1, on Longwood Avenue.

Lawns Rebuilt By New Type Of Weed Killer

Is your lawn more weeds than grass?

If it is, there is no longer any necessity of painstaking work with a trowel which is both discouraging and apparently never ending in the efforts to dig the weeds out of the lawn by hand.

A newly developed weed-killer that comes in powdered form and needs only to be sprinkled over the lawn on a dry day does all that the gardener could hope for in eliminating the weeds quickly and effectively.

The weed killer is sprinkled on the lawn in the morning just before the sun gets high and hot and within four hours, the weeds begin to dry up and fade out of the lawn. It does not kill the wild grasses, unfortunately, like crab grass, but it does do away with the multitudinous variety of other weeds that grow in great profusion on New England lawns.

And the best part of this weed-killer is that it not only kills the weeds but it fertilizes the grass.

The weed killer is sifted onto the lawn as grass is sown at the rate of one pound to every 100 square feet. When completed the lawn shows a thin film over it more dense on the weeds than on the grass.

For cleaning weeds out of driveways, paths, tennis courts, and gutters there is still another type weed killer much more powerful which should not be used on lawns.

Prefabricated House Is Urged For Quick Need

Looking over the Quincy defense situation today where hundreds of new workers will be employed soon at the Fore River Shipyards, Royal Barry Wills, Boston architect, proposed that mass-produced houses of the prefabricated type, selling for less than $3,000 or on monthly payments of around $30 would solve the "defense housing" problems quickly and efficiently.

At the same time, Mr. Wills foresaw the long-awaited opportunity in "defense housing" to take up the slack in an industry that is capable of meeting a mass demand market for homes when that demand becomes effective. He believed that "defense housing" was just the field to open the doors to prefabricated, low-cost homes which such architects as himself have found possible to design attractively.

The chief trouble with normal markets, according to Mr. Wills, is that prospective home buyers, even though they do not have the money to buy all improvements, have been high-pressured into the idea that they can and must have all the latest gadgets for the prices they can afford to pay. Through prefabrication, he said, it becomes possible to provide low-cost homes with the bare minimum of conveniences which he believed are far superior to living in small apartments.

Through defense housing, so-called, Mr. Wills thought it would be possible to give the prefabricated home a real impetus and introduction to mass markets on its merits. The defense worker will be thinking in terms of low costs, comfortable living, and enough of the modern facilities to make the home convenient. He will not be so concerned about having everything that goes with the higher-priced home which he will not want, said Mr. Wills.

Coal Industry Vitalized by Automatic Stoker Call

Is the coal man staging a comeback? To that question a series of loud affirmatives are emanating from seasonal conferences of representatives of coal-stoker manufacturers being held throughout the United States, the latest of which took place at the Copley Square Hotel in Boston.

This time it was the annual conference of distributors of the United States Machine Corporation attended by more than 100 representatives that added to current impressions of a revitalized coal industry taking its problems of sharp competition with other fuels into the research laboratories. According to these distributors, who handle the Winkler stoker recently introduced into New England markets, the coal industry has come out of the laboratories with some interesting replies to persons who count the heyday of the coal man a soon-to-be-forgotten memory.

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Stoker Popularity Grows

"What do you mean . . . memory?" the distributors asked as they checked over the rapidly rising sales of coal stokers which have pushed up more than 50 per cent since 1937. To go back a year farther, the 1937 sales increased about 100 per cent over 1936.

The story behind this rather amazing comeback of a fuel that seemed marked for "the skids" so far as the heating of homes, apartment houses and office buildings was concerned a few years ago is one of research. Asking no favors of its competitors dealing in oil, gas and electricity, the coal industry has readjusted its ways of doing business, refined its products and developed fuel-burning equipment to meet modern demands for clean and automatic heat.

Largest contributing factor in the advance of coal-burning equipment is the research enabling the industry to use bituminous coal in its burners without the customary dust film and without soot and smoke in the chimneys. The coal now slides into the bins without dust and lies in the cellars until used, as free from dust as any other fuel.

These stories are being recounted in coal-stoker conferences everywhere this summer. But don't think that the coal man is coming back in the guise of soot-covered, hand-shovelers who took from one to two hours to unload a few tons of coal in a single cellar. Those days have gone forever along with steaming horses and lumbering wagons that kept the neighborhoods on edge wondering when peace and quiet would replace the roaring slide of coal down the chutes into the bins.

Delivery Picture Changes

Today, huge rubber-tired trucks back up to homes and empty their loads of coal in almost the same time it takes to fill the oil tank. But oil tanks, it is recalled, hold only a two-weeks' supply of fuel during the cold snaps, whereas the coal man needs to come no more than twice a year on the average.

Modern coal stokers provide automatic feeding and with the exception of an automatically discharged pailful of fine ashes every day or two in cold weather, coal stoking machines require no more attention than oil burners, it is said. That is why about 6,000,000 homes in the United States today are heated with coal, not to mention the thousands of factories that cling to coal as the most economical fuel.

If coal producers had been less progressive, gas, electricity and oil would have completely monopolized the home heating fields. For during the 10-year period from 1925 to 1935, the outlook for the coal industry appeared as black as the product itself. Nearly 1,200 manufacturing plants in New England at that time had shifted from bituminous coal to fuel and hydro-electric power, not to mention the sudden turn of homeowners to the burning of fuel oil.

No wonder the coal distributors went into conference. No wonder they are still holding conferences to perfect their distributing systems and product. The results can best be pictured in the fact that whereas in 1920 it took three pounds of coal to generate one kilowatt of electricity, it now takes less than 1.44 pounds. In other words, coal-burning costs have been cut in half, smoke is virtually eliminated and the automatic convenience of burning coal is now approximating that of more modern fuels.

English Architect's N. J. Stores Bring City to Country Shops

Edward Lotery, architect, of New York who came to the United States from London only two years ago has just completed his first "shopping" project in Linden, N. J., an 11-store single building that is 100 per cent rented, with every shop owner making money.

The project as described today by the Architectural Forum Reports is an attempt to bring sound planning and good architecture to the neighborhood shopping center, and to provide a "big-city" departmental shopping district for small town or surburban residents.

Mr. Lotery's technique involves four major principles as follows:

1. That suburban areas should have planned shopping districts instead of haphazard building.
2. That such planning must be tailor-made for each project on the basis of exhaustive studies of the communities' basic needs.
3. That the job should be both useful and attractive.
4. That cheap materials or cheap workmanship in the long run will cost more than it saves.

Mr. Lotery tries to obtain a chain store tenant as a necessary keystone in any successful multi-store building. Once the chain store is located in the building, the rest of the space practically rents itself, he said.

'Colorful' Kenmore Square

The "age of color" has come to Kenmore Square, not only in the sudden upswing in business and the taking up of vacant properties by active business houses, but in the colorful building front and interior of the new Glidden paint headquarters at 650 Beacon Street.

By sheer coincidence rather than planning, the interesting story of Kenmore Square's comeback from a declining business center to a revitalized site of new and large companies was topped off by the Glidden Company's adoption of the title "color center" for its highly colored business front. The title is used in connection with the introduction of a decorating service under which home owners or buyers can obtain "color prescriptions" for their homes.

Through the introduction of this service, the Glidden Company hopes to make Kenmore Square a real "center" of information on how to plan smart, modern and harmonious color schemes free of charge to those desiring this service.

The "color center" has been placed in charge of Roberta Ross, Director of the Company's Home Decorative Studios, who has been assigned here permanently for the unique demonstration of how to visualize color schemes and how to choose the best arrangement of home colors.

Just as you would go to real estate dealers to lay your finger directly upon the place you want without even going to the site, in Glidden's "color center" you can see hundreds of color arrangements in model homes of every type of architecture and every conceivable arrangement of rooms.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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Apartment or House, in Boston or Out, This Is the Season for Selection

Hobby Service Gives Tenants New Play Plan

Recreation in the modern big-city apartment building is being placed on a supervised, educational basis, designed to promote the "one big family" idea, under a guidance service plan announced today by the Hobby Guild of America.

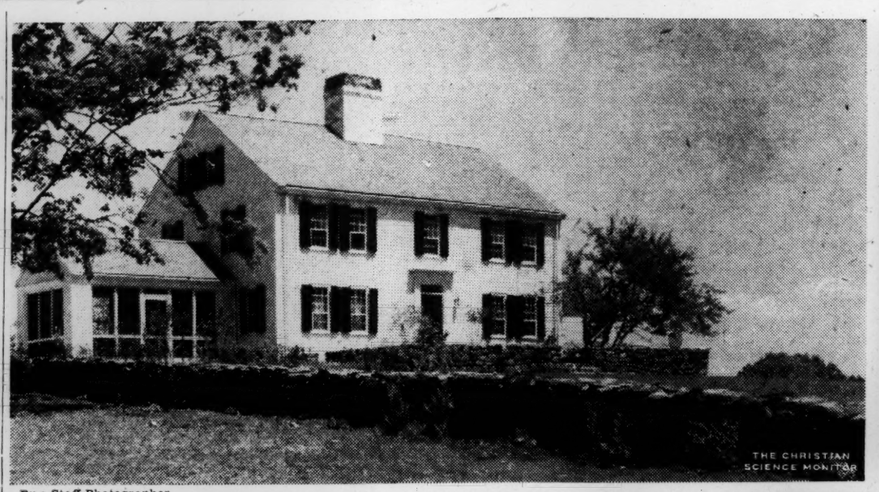
Under the "hobby" service, tenants of large apartment dwellings enroll in the Guild, become contestants in supervised tournaments and members of clubs devoted to music, dramatics, photography, astronomy and needlework. Thus tenants become better acquainted with one another, work and play together like one big family.

Publication of a tenant newspaper written and edited by those who live in the apartment house and dealing in news of local apartment house origin is part of the Guild service which also provides free information on hobbies, conducts a rental library right in the apartment building, provides vocational guidance, and gives discounts up to 30 per cent on all book purchases, magazine subscriptions and hobby supplies.

The discounts are obtained through mass buying by tenants in apartment houses throughout the Country that come under the Guild guidance service.

The Guild service is looked upon by apartment house owners as good advertising, since it encourages all members of the family to spend more time "within the home circle." At the same time, the modern service is encouraging apartment house builders to think in terms of recreation facilities when they put their money into new buildings.

The Parklake, Boston's new apartment building on Commonwealth Avenue, backing up to the Beacon Street Reservoir, is one of the Hub City's modern buildings having a recreation center on the street floor.



By a Staff Photographer

This Type Takes Money

Country home available in Deering, N. H., 79 miles from Boston—330 acres.

In Needham

Two dormers is typical of new structures on Birds Hill in attractive Boston suburb.

Boston Districts to Be Studied In Try to Stem Realty Decline

Can the migration of Boston's business and residential population into suburban districts be halted? Can Boston's market and retail centers be rescued from an economic slump?

Seeking to answer these complex questions brought to the surface through the 1940 census which showed a population decline of 11 per cent in the Hub City, a national group of real estate operators calling themselves the Urban Land Institute is laying plans for a comprehensive survey of Boston's downtown financial and retail districts.

Heading the study locally is William H. Ballard, New England Vice-President of the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers, who said today that his assignment constituted the first organized effort in this part of the United States to combat influences hindering the normal growth of such cities as Boston.

Recent census reports not only showed a reduction in Boston's population, but they also conveyed to real estate interests the impression that Scollay Square, Haymarket Square, and the so-called market district, industrially speaking, are definitely "on the skids."

Enlisted in the drive are the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston City Planning Board, Boston Real Estate Exchange, and Municipal Research Bureau which will survey the factors of traffic congestion, rising taxes, inflated property assessments, obsolescence, out-moded zoning ordinances and the growth of "ribbon" business districts on arterial highways leading to the suburbs. Having ascertained the influences affecting Boston's growth, the Institute will then try to correlate them in the order of their importance and formulate defenses against them.

According to Mr. Ballard, "decentralization" cannot be considered in the light of a metropolitan "blight" since to a large extent it is the natural result of factors such as the automobile that gives flexibility and mobility to families. But the trend to decentralize, he said, can, without logical safeguards set up within the cities, develop retarding effects that might very well cause serious economic results.

While the study has no official connection with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's Conference on Traffic, it obviously will serve to help stimulate the efforts of City officials bent upon smoothing out the wrinkles in Boston's confusing pattern of congested streets. There will be a measure of co-ordination, purposely well timed, since the Land Institute will make its report on Nov. 1, about the time the Traffic Conference is approaching the Legislature on Beacon Hill with a program of proposed traffic relief.

Ask Yourself All the Questions In Picking Out New Apartment

Locating the new apartment this coming autumn will not be so much knowing the answers as it will be remembering to ask yourself all the questions.

That is why the Nordblom Housing Corporation has developed a question-box technique to make sure that the apartment house seeker doesn't forget to consider all the points which may spell the difference between just another apartment and a home.

A preliminary step, declares the Nordblom organization, is to walk several blocks in either direction from the prospective location and count the number, if any, of private dwellings being converted into tourist homes and lodging places, marking a deteriorating neighborhood. Modern structures in some instances supersede the older buildings, but the change-over takes most of the time you will be living in your new quarters.

Consider Your Requirements

Now what are the family requirements? Is the site handy to Johnny's school and Dad's office? Is it reasonably close to the railroad, bus line or rapid transit system into town? Is the exterior of the building attractive or just ornate? Remember, simplicity is never outmoded and never wearisome to live with.

As for materials used in the apartment house, they are commonly regarded of elementary concern to the apartment dweller; yet he must live with them. If light-colored materials are used in the new quarters, they will soon become darkened. Sand blasting is too expensive to be tackled often. On the other hand, materials of dark color will become dingy with age, unless skillfully handled.

How many apartment house hunters remember to look at the window screens? If they are of copper or bronze with frames of bronze or brass, they will not warp or twist.

Should there be too much emphasis upon window awnings? They soil rapidly; and who wants to live in an apartment house with soiled awnings?

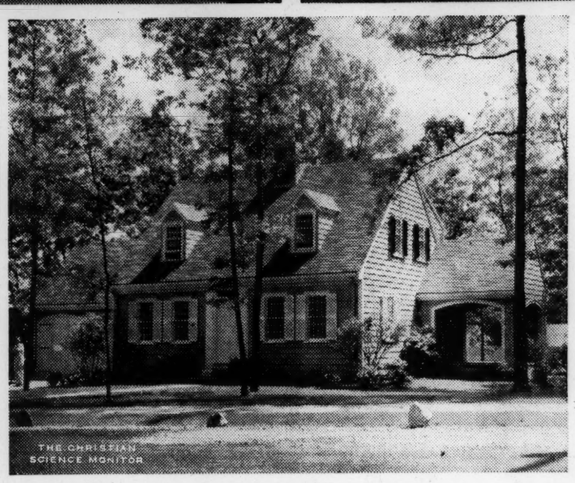
The entrance: is it impressive? Has it a canopy under which to stand when it rains? Are there elevators? Are the halls well proportioned and wide? Are the floors made of materials that will reduce noise? Go into the next apartment and ascertain if you can hear your friends through the wall of the suite you favor. And are the corridors painted in cheerful colors?

Some of Things to Be Expected

If you are modern, it is up-to-date to want only a few rooms, say one or two chambers with a living room and dinette-kitchenette. Few persons ask for more than two chambers. A foyer entrance is strongly in demand, giving an appearance of roominess. The kitchen should be large enough to provide for a full complement of modern equipment to insure minimum effort in housework.

The average apartment seeker is satisfied with a living room 18 by 12 feet. Fireplaces are universally popular. Latest apartments have sliding doors that disappear into the walls to conserve space, corner windows and electric plugs in abundance.

Full-length mirrors are appearing in bathrooms, telephone connections built into the walls, wall plugs for electric appliances in the bathrooms, indirect lighting, air-conditioning, sound-proof and odor-proof walls, stall showers, stalls for hats and shoes in hall closets, lights that snap on automatically when closet doors open . . . these are some of the conveniences with which apartment house owners are attempting to lure families away from the urge to have homes of their own with all the latest gadgets.



Another Suburban Home

Seven-room house in Glendale development, just over Wellesley line in Needham.

Found in Latest Apartments

If the apartment house population is not inclined to move according to custom, it is probably because families are waiting to see what the new apartment buildings will have to offer this coming fall. Everywhere the week-end housing tourist turns, he sees new apartments under construction. Just when he thinks he has seen them all, another begins rising from its foundations. It will be a great fall for those seeking new apartment quarters.

N. Y. Apartment Affairs

Apartment rentals in New York City are now at the levels of 1914, according to reliable sources. Operating costs and taxes have more than doubled. In other words, apartment house owners are operating at much lower margins of profit.

Taking two buildings for an example, Building A brought in $34,000 in rents, cost $11,000 to operate, paid $4,581 in taxes and was assessed for $245,000 in 1914. Compare that with today's rent income of $35,000, expenses $21,000 taxes $8,850 and assessment of $300,000. Building B costs $32,000 to operate now as compared with $13,000 in 1914 and collects $59,000 in rents, compared with $55,000 in 1914. These are actual illustrations.

Disappearing Flagpoles

The new Tiffany Building on Fifth Avenue, New York, has a disappearing flagpole that promises to give apartment house owners of New England an idea along patriotic lines, without marring buildings with unsightly poles.

More than 18 feet long, the Tiffany flagpole run out of its seclusion on a concealed track, and can be adjusted to any given length up to 24 feet.

Snow or Dust

For those who do not know it, calcium chloride, that chemical substance put on the State highways to clean off the ice and snow in winter, is now being used to keep the summer dust of driveways from coating the shrubs, lawn, and porches.

When spread lightly over dirt and gravel walks and driveways early in the summer, it will keep dust down during the remainder of the season. It is also said to make surfaces moist and firm, and easier to walk on.

Panel Heating, Now Popular, Used Long Ago

Two thousand years ago the Romans heated their houses by warming the walls and floors. Today the same basic fundamentals are involved in heating the newest apartment houses, office buildings and homes, says Plumbing and Heating Industries Bureau.

The new type of heating is called "panel heating," which is being applied in such buildings as the British Embassy in Washington, a number of homes in New York, office buildings in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and is soon to be introduced in Boston.

Panel heating is also known as radiant heating because the hot water or steam circulating through the coils warms the walls and floors in which the coils are imbedded or suspended. Thus the ceiling or wall surfaces carrying the coils become, in effect, radiators for the transmission of heat into the rooms.

Defense Factors Fail to Slow Up Building of Homes

Possibility of conscription and other defense factors have had little unfavorable effect upon residential building in Massachusetts, if the report of the State Federal Housing Administration is taken as a criterion of building activity.

John F. Malley, FHA State Director, pointed out today that July home building under FHA sponsorship was substantially greater this year than last, continuing the fast construction pace that has subsisted throughout the current year. Ordinarily at this time of year, there is a slackening in home building.

This is the seventh consecutive month that FHA applications have bettered the figures of 1939, with applications in July 37 per cent greater than July, 1939.

Mr. Malley believes that home building is one of the best barometers of American business, since people do not build homes unless they have steady employment with prospects of remaining at work for years ahead.

Real Estate 'Change Holds Outing Sept. 11

Like everyone else, real estate operators know how to "relax" and "have fun," and this year they will "let loose" at the 1940 annual outing of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange to be held on Wednesday, Sept. 11, at the Commonwealth Country Club, Chestnut Hill, Newton.

"Letting loose," according to Leo B. Green, Chairman of the outing, means putting the shot, field sports, bridge, tennis tournaments, golf, dancing, and the gathering in of many prizes. Ladies are invited.

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MARLBOROUGH ST.—First floor. Living room, bedroom, outside kitchenette, bath, cross ventilation. $70.00

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Live Well—Economically

In Dover—Custom built in 1935 a colonial house of 8 generous sized rooms, screened porch, tile bath, lavatory. Insulated, oil heat, double garage. Set back from the street on a high tree shaded knoll. Convenient location, good neighbors. $65.00 a month covers Taxes, Insurance, Interest and the Principal Payments on a liberal mortgage.

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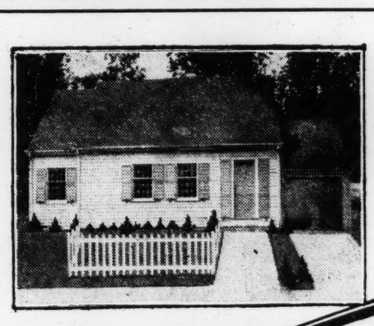

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Cars in Bay State Are Worse In July Than Bombs in Britain

"Bombing of cities and towns in Great Britain during July did not injure as many people as were reported hit by motor vehicles in Massachusetts in the same period," declares a bulletin of the Massachusetts Safety Council, sent today to 1,000 police and community officials throughout the State.

Fatalities totaled 45, with 5,125 others injured, including 915 children.

"Possibly we should evacuate the children from our cities," the bulletin suggests.

"In the past seven months," says the bulletin, "our casualty list has been 289 killed and 27,370 injured; not for the whole United States—as in a total war—but only for Massachusetts. To be sure, no factories, airports, or homes have been destroyed, but we have wrecked more cars than the British have lost planes in battle action.

"Of course, there is some comfort in comparing ourselves with ourselves. Our July fatalities are no more than a year ago. Our persons injured were 99 fewer. But as compared with June, they were 331 more. We can also whitewash our record with the statement that fatal accidents on the highways of the entire country have been on the increase for many months. For the first half of this year fatalities were increased by 1,040, or 8 per cent. But we also increased our mileage by 7 per cent. So something ought to be done about the 1 per cent unaccounted for."

The bulletin suggests that perhaps the totalitarian powers in Europe will not bother this country at all, "but leave us to be knocked out by our own motor vehicles."

"There will also be satisfaction for the persons—if there are such—who are opposed to the rearmament program," the bulletin adds. "Already there is a shortage of skilled workers for defense material reported. That is why the special training of thousands of apprentices is being rushed. You can't maim and kill 27,659 people without getting some of these apprentices and skilled workers!"

Maine Cuts Costs And Runs Up Gain In Excess Revenue

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 23 (AP)—An increase in Maine's income for the fiscal year ended June 30, last, and a reduction in expenditures has been reported by Harold Rodgers, State Controller.

The State's financial statement reflected excess net revenue over net expenditures totaling $1,202,818, compared with an excess of $96,265 for 1939.

The State cut expenditures drastically, Mr. Rodgers explained, expenditures totaling $36,969,745, compared with $37,664,018 for last year. "This decrease in expenditures," said Mr. Rodgers, "is accounted for largely as a result of savings in departmental and highway and unemployment operations during the year."

Mr. Rodgers said that this year the State had set up reserves of $508,867.84 "to provide for doubtful assets."

"IT'S A GRAND OLD FLAG"

With democracy lost to so much of the world, the American Flag has taken on new meaning. We are becoming more deeply appreciative of the liberty of thought and action which it symbolizes. And today, more than ever before, we thrill to the sight of our Flag fluttering in the breeze, untarnished and unsoiled.

"Let's Keep It That Way"

Yes, let's keep the Flag clean and untarnished. We, of the C. G. HOWES COMPANY, cleansers and launderers, want to do our part to help. So we take this means of advising you that at your request we will be glad to clean YOUR Flag . . . the one you display on your home or office . . . without charge . . . and without obligation. If you live in our delivery area, our regular pick-up and delivery service is at your disposal. Or, if you prefer, simply bring your Flag to any one of our 7 conveniently located stores. For pick-up and delivery, telephone the C. G. HOWES COMPANY . . . STAdium 1400. In either case there will be NO CHARGE for this service.

TODAY, we are faced with the problem of National Preparedness. It brings a challenge to every American citizen. It means cheerfully digging a little deeper into our pockets to preserve a traditional safety and freedom.

And speaking of our Preparedness, wise planning and careful buying of Fire Insurance is one way that will help you meet the increased defense taxes. In this respect Quincy Mutual offers a means of lowering your fire insurance costs on your home, your car, and your business property. One look at Quincy Mutual's fine record substantiates this statement.

Quincy Mutual has saved its policyholders more than $5,000,000 on insurance costs. You may save in this way, too. Since organization, every legitimate claim of the company has been settled promptly and paid in full. Quincy Mutual policies are obtainable through your own agent who is nearby when you need him. Why not see him *now* — before your present policies expire?

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Unusual Music, War Blackout Fare on Radio

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Alice Marble, United States No. 1 woman tennis player, who is currently playing in the national doubles tournament at Chestnut Hill, will be matched tonight against Eddie Collins, one of America's great baseball players, now general manager of the Boston Red Sox, in "Choose Up Sides," radio's sport quiz conducted by Ted Husing. The network program will originate in WEEI, Boston, beginning at 8:30 p. m.

Sonja Henie of the ice rinks and the movies will demonstrate graphically how the Alien Registration Law works when she registers for the benefit of Mutual microphones, WAAB, 11:15 p. m. Though Miss Henie has taken out citizenship papers she still is considered an alien.

Rudy Vallee pays tribute to the teacher who taught him to play the saxophone when he plays the part of Rudy Wiedoeft in MBS's "Command Performance" drama, WAAB, 9:30.

Saturday

How London—ever the target of Nazi air attacks—"carries on" will be described by several radio reporters, including J. B. Priestley and Vincent Sheean in a special "London After Dark" program to be relayed by CBS through WEEI at 6:30 p. m. Practically on the heels of this London relay Sam Goldwyn, who inaugurated a one-man campaign against double feature movie bills in a national weekly magazine, will join a movie exhibitor, a movie producer, a housewife and a Parent-Teacher Association official in a typical CBS "People's Platform" discussion pro and con on this question. WEEI relays this at 7 p. m.

Music worth a dialing includes von Dohnanyi's Quartet No. 3, in A minor, to be played by the Dorian String Quartet in its weekly CBS recital, WEEI, 11:30 a. m.; the Elgar Quartet, Op. 83, and the Beethoven Quartet, Op. 59, No. 3, by the Budapest Quartet, in the Whittall recital series at the Library of Congress, WNAC, 4; operative favorites, including the "Flower Song" from "Carmen," the "Vesti La Giubba" aria from "Pagliacci," and the "Air de Lia" from Debussy's "Pelleas and Melisande," by Agnes Davis, Hardesty Johnson and Cesare Sodero's Orchestra, WAAB, 9:30 p. m.

Sunday

Some new and infrequently played music has been programmed for this day. The Music Hall String Quartet will play two new compositions of Lamar Stringfield, North Carolina composer, one the "Virginia Dare Dance," part of the music to the "Lost Colony" pageant on Roanoke Island, and the other, "An Old Bridge," from the "Blue Ridge" Suite, WBZ, 12 noon. Howard Barlow has programmed Weber's "Oberon" Overture, Handel-Harty's "Water Music" Suite, Haydn's Symphony No. 88, "Forest Murmurs" from "Siegfried" and four excerpts from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," for the CBS symphony concert, WEEI, 3. Erich Leinsdorf has scheduled Richard Strauss' infrequently heard "Der Bürger als Edelmann," the suite to the opera "Ariadne of Naxos," in revised version, and the "Forest Murmurs" from "Siegfried"; Jan Peerce, tenor, will sing the "Thou Heavenly One" aria from Verdi's "La Forza del Destino," and the "Prize Song," from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," WBZ, 8.

The University of Chicago Round Table, in step with the news, will discuss the "Blitzkrieg on Britain," WNAC, 2:30, while the CBS "Invitation to Learning" series will turn to nineteenth century literature with a discussion of Balzac's "Le Pere Goriot," with Huntington Cairns, Baltimore attorney, and Mark Van Doren, poet and critic, in the panel, WEEI, 4:30.

A page out of vaudeville will be CBS's Columbia Workshop dramatic version of "I Follow the Seals," an "inside" story of the "big time," written by Al Ringker and Anne Marie Ewing, and featuring Ed (Archie) Gardner and Beatrice "Gay Nineties" Kay, WEEI, 8.

Monday

The Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street, radio's swing session done in philharmonic style, will introduce the Four Polka Dots, a quartet of harmonica "swingeroos" who will offer "In the Mood" and that old "classic," "Tiger Rag." Dr. Taylor will lecture on English jazz, while Dinah Shore, diva of the Society, will contribute one of her usual interpretations, WBZ at 9 p. m.

Columbia's "Forecast" will present Margaret Sullavan of the screen in an adaptation of Sinclair Lewis's "Bethel Merriday," from Hollywood while the New York portion of the show will offer Paul Robeson, Eddie Green, the Eva Jessye Choir and Mark Warnow's Orchestra in "All God's Children," WEEI, 9.

CBS's music quiz, "So You Think You Know Music," will have Fray and Braggiotti, two piano team, airing their knowledge—or otherwise—of this fine art, WEEI, 8.

Educators in Politics

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 23 (AP)—Odell Shepard, Trinity College professor and poet, announced today he would seek the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor. Another educator, Dr. William L. McConaughy, President of Wesleyan University, a Republican, is now Lieutenant Governor. The Democrats will nominate their State ticket at a State convention tomorrow.

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Maybe you haven't even completed your summer wardrobe yet . . . but the fact of the matter is that this is the time of the year that the shops tell you is "between seasons." Meaning that as far as clothes go, it's neither this nor that. This has absolutely nothing to do with the weather or the temperature; they just go by the calendar. To be sure it gets some of us a bit mixed up, but we're slowly learning to expect an influx of fall clothing just as we've made up our mind to buy something summer-y.

Consequently this in-between business means that some of the shops find their autumn things dribbling in as the summer finals are dribbling out; so you get a little of each. Which is what we found at Florence E. Rand's hat shop in Brookline—at 1391 Beacon Street, to be exact, which is up a bit from Coolidge Corner, but handy to it. This shop, which carries millinery and dresses, ordinarily offers you a goodly selection of the season's things, but at the moment you could buy yourself an all-black felt hat with shiny feathers adorning it for definite fall wear, or a good looking summer hat of straw out of which you could still get a lot of wear this year, and then go on getting your money's worth out of it next year, too. With plenty of the more conservative millinery, we'd say it would be just the place for the woman who usually throws up her hands when it comes to the matter of buying a hat she'll really enjoy wearing. Incidentally, we saw a most attractive sheer frock for the woman who wears a larger size, in navy blue and white polka dots. The big ones, and the material was a sheer. It's the type of dark dress that lends itself to either light or dark accessories; and it's not limited to either summer or fall wear. Of course, it's on the mark-down list right now; as were lots of other dresses. Later on we'll drop in and give you descriptions of the fall line; but in the meantime you might like to run in ahead of us and find out for yourself!

Miss Ayer's Shop
Carries varied gifts

If the astor seeds that you planted this year did what ours did, then they didn't. Meaning that they didn't come up at all! So perhaps in place of the huge vases of them that you had visualized, you'd compromise with some artificial ones from Miss Ayer's Shop, at 1338 Beacon Street in Brookline. For that matter they have all kinds of artificial flowers that rate a nice vase; even a recognized dahlia grower recently stopped in to buy their dahlias. This shop houses just about everything you can think of in the form of gifts. A lot you'd never

Little of this, some of that
—Behold a hat

"Miss Josephine" is Slattery's own personal, private millinery designer. She's the one who takes a little of this, some of that, and none of that; puts it together in her own inimitable fashion . . . voilà; a hat! However, you can rest assured that most of the hat is Miss Josephine herself. Right now she's working on the fall and winter numbers that start at around $10.75. If you had a

Modern picture
From swishy past

Notes from an oh-so-swishy fashion show: Initials on a navy blue skirt. A necklace of gold links, with a huge heart locket that turns over only to reveal a big mirror! Skirts short, and we mean short! Skimpy skirts for the very slim. Slits in the dinner gleaming jet buttons. Fur-trimmed hats on the baby bonnet idea, tying under chin. And lots of chain necklaces that you twist and twine around your neck; with every other link filled with a colored stone. Ropes of pearls four and five feet long. And a $75,000 chinchilla wrap, if you're so inclined!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Rhode Island NYA Buys Boat And Salvages Lot of Lumber

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 23—When the United States Army gave 22 unused buildings on Dutch Island in Narragansett Bay to the National Youth Administration in Rhode Island, the problem of tearing down the buildings to salvage the wood was simple enough, but the problem of transporting the lumber to the mainland was difficult to solve. But the NYA now has solved the problem neatly.

First, it obtained permission to purchase an antiquated and retired fishing smack, a 50-footer with 14-foot beam. Boys at the NYA shop in Bristol went to work on the boat and remodeled it from stem to stern. It was painted gray and launched this week with a new name—"U. S., NYA."

The boat now is being put to use carrying lumber, 5,000 feet at a time, from Dutch Island to the mainland at Saunderstown. From there it will be carried by truck to the campus of Rhode Island State College in Kingston where NYA workers being trained in carpentry are erecting a 60x70 workshop and a three-story dormitory 44x46 feet.

When the lumber project is ended, NYA expects to find other uses for its one-boat fleet. The craft can cruise comfortably with 75 young men aboard.

G. O. P. Campaigning

The Rhode Island Republican Administration launched its election campaign this week with a stumping tour of South County. Gov. William H. Vanderbilt and United States Representative Harry A. Sandager headed the delegation which appeared before three separate political outings.

Inter-party differences apparently were smoothed over solidly before the stumping tour began. Attorney General Louis V. Jackvony, bitterly hostile to Governor Vanderbilt during the wire-tapping investigation last winter, not only took part in the tour with the Governor, but publicly heaped praise on his "boss" who "started a job that had to be done." Mr. Jackvony promised to work for the re-election of the Governor and announced he, too, would be a candidate for re-election.

Tree Plan Falls Rather Flat

The tree-planting program for highways announced as a national defense project for concealing troops and other forms of defense, failed to stir up much support.

H. J. McKenney, senior highway engineer with the United States Public Roads Administration, denied any Federal plan was involved, and expressed doubt there was any military advantage to be gained.

Other critics pointed out that trees large enough to spread the highway with their branches would in themselves form a line easily visible from the air, that the boughs would reduce visibility on the roadways and increase highway hazards in some seasons when wet leaves would cover the highways.

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Joan Bennett—"The Man I Married"
Extra! Bing Crosby in "Swing with Bing"

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
Loretta Young • Melvyn Douglas
"He Stayed for Breakfast"
And: The GOLDEN FLEECING with Lew Ayres - Rita Johnson

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Drive Grows For Destroyers For Britain

"Destroyers for Britain today or trouble for the United States tomorrow," sums up the campaign just begun by the Committee to Defend America to send at least 50 over-age destroyers to England by persuading Government officials to approve the transfer.

Mayor A. Shattuck, New England Vice-Chairman of the Committee, said today that voters should write to their representatives in Congress urging speedy action. Nation-wide polls, he pointed out, have disclosed that public opinion approves the plan of sending the destroyers. He also quoted General Pershing, Rear Admiral Yarnell and Rear Admiral Sterling, all of whom recently urged the country to do its utmost in helping Britain.

Several thousand dollars worth of clothing and knitted goods, collected by the Boston branch of the American Fund for French Wounded, held in New York in storage because it could not be shipped to France, will be sent to help some of the 75,000 destitute French refugees in England.

Maine Court Holds Cox for September Grand Jury Session

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 23 (AP)—In a closely guarded courtroom probable cause was found today against Arthur F. Cox, of Philadelphia, accused of the murder of Deputy Sheriff E. Dean Pray and the self-styled ordained Minister of Jehovah was held without bail for the September session of the Grand Jury.

Harry F. Nixon, defense counsel, waived hearing and pleaded innocent in behalf of Mr. Cox.

Municipal Court Judge Robert W. De Wolfe ordered bonds of $20,000 and $15,000, respectively, for Kenneth Carr of Cape Elizabeth and Miss Verla A. Garefin of Portland who were with Mr. Cox in North Windham Tuesday when the shooting occurred. Both were held as material witnesses.

Sheriff Pray was shot, onlookers reported, during a dispute which followed his refusal to permit the playing in his garage of a phonograph record espousing the cause of Jehovah's Witnesses.

Honduran Vessel Tells of British Patrol in South

Stories of the war in southern Atlantic waters reached Boston today when the Honduran steamship Oradell tied up here. A crew member told reporters that in a South American harbor they saw a 10,000-ton Italian freighter aground which they were told had been chased by a British cruiser.

Evidence that the British patrol in South American waters was being aided by the Fleet Air Arm came to light when members of the crew of the Oradell said that, while off North Cuba, they had been circled by two British planes.

Tobin Confers on Sites For Veterans' Hospital

Maj. Walter R. Metz of the United States Veterans' Administration in Washington conferred with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today on sites available for the erection of a $1,500,000 diagnostic hospital of 300 to 350-bed capacity in Boston. The location of these sites—principally city-owned property—was not divulged.

The money for the construction of the hospital is now available. It is hoped bids will be called for this winter, the Mayor said, and construction started early next spring.

Today's conference was the first attended by Mayor Tobin since his return, with Mrs. Tobin, from a two-week vacation in Quebec and around Jackman, Maine.

McGrath New Candidate

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 23 (AP)—J. Howard McGrath resigned today as United States Attorney for the Rhode Island District and announced he would seek the Democratic nomination for Governor. Mr. McGrath has served since March, 1934. He was re-appointed in 1938 for a term running through 1942.

Cool Days Favor Meat Sales

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Much to the dismay of housewives and their budgets, cooler weather is forcing them to replace inexpensive summer salads with costly roasts, steaks and chops. There is no relief in sight, weather is expected to continue cool and meat prices to increase. Until Labor Day pork and poultry, both reasonably priced, will continue popular.

Lamb has shown a substantial drop in price this week with the result that it will be in demand. Legs of lamb are selling generally at 24 cents a pound, and the combination leg and loin may be found as low as 21. Downtown market prices of lamb, however, range as high as 30 to 35 cents. Prices of lamb chops vary from 40 to 50 cents a pound for rib to 50 and 60 cents for kidney chops.

Bottom prices for other meats show smoked shoulders, 15 cents a pound; smoked hams, 21; pork rib cuts, 15; chuck roast, 29; and rib roast, 27. In the poultry line, turkeys continue at 23 a pound; fowl, 18; and chickens, 25.

More than 1,000 pounds of swordfish, a real summer delicacy, reached Boston this week, and most chains are offering it at 25 cents a pound. Mackerel may be had as low as 5 cents a pound. Steak cod runs at 2 pounds for 25, and haddock at 15 cents a pound.

A good supply of native vegetables is reaching the market, with the exception of sweet corn, which has been set back by cold weather. Cucumbers are generally three for 10 cents, but have been seen as low as 5 for 10. Lettuce continues at 2 bunches for 15; beets, 3 bunches for 10; celery, 2 bunches, 17; and carrots, 2 bunches for 5 cents. Squash is popular at 2 cents a pound, and 5 cents for native. Tomatoes are 6 cents a pound, and green beans 5.

Freestone peaches at 5 pounds for 25 cents are selling fast, and seedless grapes at 6 cents a pound are also in demand at fruit stands. Native McIntosh apples are making their first appearance on the market, priced about 3 pounds for 25 cents; while Gravensteins and others are being sold for cooking at 4 pounds for 25 cents.

'Rhythm on the River'

The Arts in Boston

If "Rhythm on the River," at the Metropolitan Theater, offers an accurate eyeful of what may be expected from the cinema's lighter side this season, then all is well. The new Bing Crosby adventure is one of those very rare musical films that your reporter would willingly watch again. It is an excellent collaboration of talents—director, scenarist, players, composer, and lyricist.

Oddly enough, "Rhythm on the River" has a great deal to do with rhythm and almost as much to do with the river. Rhythm is one of the things for which the music of Bob Summers (Mr. Crosby) is in repute. The river from which the tunes flow into Summers' waiting ears is the Hudson, up Tarrytown way, where his Uncle Caleb (Charley Grapewin) owns Nobody's Inn and a beached ferryboat.

Bob's job is "ghost writing" music for a popular tunesmith, Oliver Courtney, who has lost the knack of hammering out hits. Courtney hires Summers to write music, and Cherry Lane (Mary Martin) to furnish lyrics. When the pair discover that the old maestro is contributing only a worried look, Bob and Cherry decide to dissolve the ghost partnership for something more substantial. Their real problem comes when the popular music wor- believes they are stealing Courtney's stuff. All ends on a major chord.

The chief delight of "Rhythm on the River" is its casualness. The dialogue is pleasantly flippant Oscar ("Information Please") Levant reads his lines with just the right sort of Puckish insolence, often to his own heckling piano accompaniment.

Basil Rathbone does a light take-off of his more villainous demeanor as Courtney. Mary Martin is more than mildly successful as Cherry, especially when she comes to a song called, "Ain't It a Shame About Mame." There are plenty of songs, by the way, and none of them is overplugged.

Excepting for some unlikely business at the conclusion, "Money and the Woman," the Met's second film, is a compelling story about a young bank official, some crooks, and the crook's wife whom the bank official befriends. It's good entertainment. Jeffrey Lynn, Brenda Marshall, Roger Pryor, Lee Patrick, and John Litel are the principal players. **J. D. B.**

★ ★ ★

"He Stayed for Breakfast"

Director Alexander Hall and the others connected with the production of "He Stayed for Breakfast" must have been very grateful for Una O'Conner. Miss O'Connor, to a delicately satiric musical accompaniment by Werner Heymann, should prove one of the prize comedy domestics of the season. She is the film's real heroine. "He Stayed for Breakfast" is now at the State and Orpheum Theaters.

Miss O'Connor's duty is to answer the doorbell at a trot, to sympathize with her mistress, to harbor and feed the uninvited Communist who is surely one of the most aggressively disagreeable heroes of the season. Add to this the condition that Melvyn Douglas, a suave comedian, is totally miscast in the role and you have a less than happy situation.

Loretta Young is a banker's wife who loses her heart to the Communist. He loses his Communism and his heart. The banker, enormously played by Eugene Pallette, loses his wife.

The film is not improved by scenes of drunkenness, nor by its pervading suggestiveness.

The second feature is "The Golden Fleecing," in which Lew Ayres plays an innocent who, with the help of his girl (Rita Johnson) wins out against the gangsters. Lloyd Nolan, Virginia Grey, and Leon Errol assist.

★ ★ ★

At the Keith Boston

The current stage and screen show which opened yesterday at the Keith Boston Theater lasts for four hours and includes two feature pictures, short subjects, a newsreel, and an hour or so of vaudeville. The stage show remains over the weekend. It won't hurt to take your lunch. Buster West and Lucille Page go through a roughhouse routine for the headline act, which brought a good deal of laughter and applause from yesterday's opening audience. Trixie, a juggler of dazzling accomplishments, opens the show. Paul Regan does a whole mouthful of impersonations. There is some good dancing under the title of "Past and Present."

"Babies for Sale," the principal film feature, is a melodrama about maternity homes which sell the infants of their patients. Rochelle Hudson is the heroine who nearly loses her child but who is aided by a reporter and a kindly doctor. The other film, "Carolina Moon," demonstrates adequately the reason for the affection in which Gene Autry is held by young America. Mr. Autry is a pleasant, easy-going cowboy, wholesome and strong. He helps the heroine, weeds out the villain, and sings between times.

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Paramount and Fenway

Bob Burns, Jerry Colonna, Old Timer, Don Wilson, Harold Peary, and, one gathers, a number of other radio personalities have answered the clan gathering call of "Comin' Round the Mountain," which made its somewhat muddled way on to the screens of the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, yesterday. The film opens with former Mayor Gildersleeve (Mr. Peary) trying to secure a WPA job from Walter Catlett. Gildersleeve begins the tale of his decline from success, and in a haze the film flashes back to Monotony in the mountains.

The satirical possibilities of the situation have not been realized and enjoyment of the goings on depends almost entirely upon one's devotion to radio skits from which so many of the characters have been borrowed. The plot, which winds like a mountain trail, tells how Bob Blower's family, at the behest of Bob's partner (William Demarest), seems headed for success on the radio when the feuding season intervenes.

To save the inmates of the poorhouse from Gildersleeve's administration, Bob runs for mayor, which brings the feuding Blowers and Beagles into town. Bob is elected by a volley of rifle fire.

"Girl from God's Country," the companion picture, details the adventures of a doctor in the Far North whose practice among the Eskimos and Indians is interrupted when a United States marshal apprehends him in connection with a supposed murder in which the doctor had been implicated. Charles Bickford plays the marshal who relents. Chester Morris is the harried doctor and Jane Wyatt acts a nurse with whom the doctor falls in love.

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Dowling Show Closing

"The Little Dog Laughed," Eddie Dowling's new musical comedy, which opened Tuesday night at the Shubert, will close tomorrow night. It is being withdrawn for revision before going into New York.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

New Bedford—Sept. 3 program postponed until Sept. 10, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street Boston, Massachusetts

Today's Woman

Make a College Wardrobe List

Include Clothes You Have, New Ones You Need. Then Have Fun Shopping!

Jessie Wiley Voils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The final hour has come. All the college shops are open. If you're going away to school, you must begin your buying now. Maybe you're still a bit vague as to what you'll need. Perhaps you wonder just where to begin.

For four weeks my daughter Patricia and I have thought college clothes, talked college clothes, and photographed college clothes. Four leading New York City fashion stores have spread before us their finest in campus wear. We've learned what to take along, and—just as important!—what not to take along. Perhaps we can give you a few "pointers" that will help.

Now, as to where to start—begin right at home! Get a notebook, or eleven blank pages of paper, and we'll help you make a college clothes plan. Ready?

First on the List

First, draw a vertical line through each sheet of paper. At the top of page 1 write: Sweaters. Below, on the left-hand side, write: Have. On the right-hand side write: Need. Under the "Have" list the sweaters you now own. List them by color. What colors do you lack? What new colors would be most practical? List those under the "Need" side.

At the top of your second page write: Skirts. Follow the same plan that you did with the sweaters. Make a "have" side and a "need" side. List the skirts you own as to color and style. For instance, Patricia listed: "gray—full, swing: green—straight, tailored."

Perhaps you wonder why we started with sweaters and skirts. Well, we've learned that no designer has found a substitute for those standbys of campus life. Whether you go to a girls' college, or a co-educational university, you'll need at least two skirts (one tailored, plain color; one full-skirted, plaid). You should have a minimum of three sweaters. (More if the budget will permit or your knitting needles can click them out.) Get one pull-over and two classic cardigans. If you select the colors carefully, you can mix or match them endlessly with your skirts.

Remember, when buying sweaters, that the long torso look is coveted this year. Don't buy skimpy models that stop just below your waistline. Elsewhere on this page you'll find the correct length illustrated. Patricia asked that I call your attention to the knitted elastic band on the plaid skirt. She declared, "Even my blouse tail, that's always slipping out, will stay under that band."

Thank goodness, we have found a clever gadget that will hold her other blouses in too. It is called a garment gripper. It fits inside the band of any skirt and—presto!—no more riding up for any blouse.

Another Welcome Gadget

Another gadget that is going into Patricia's trunk is a sweater stretcher. Last year she brought home two sweaters that were perfectly good, but obviously hadn't seen much wear. I asked why, and was told: "They're all out of shape." Well, none of that this year.

Let's head page 3: Coats. If you're buying only one, no doubt a good reversible (tweed on one side and rainproof material on the other) would be the wisest choice. If you can have two, add a warm dress coat. And in case the budget allows three, an evening coat comes in handy at college.

Why not blouses for page 4? Make your "have" and "need" lists. Our shopping has convinced us that the average college girl can "get by" with three blouses. A good rule to follow is: Stick to tailored types and blend your colors. Before you write your "need" list, mentally check over your skirt and sweater wardrobe and see what colors will mix and match to make the most ensembles.

Write Date Dresses at the top of the fifth page. And suppose we have a chat about them before you start your list. If you're going to a girls' school, you may want one frock for glamorous weekends. You know the kind. One that will cause somebody "pretty special" to say: "Who is she? I'd like to meet her." If that's the kind you're looking for, take a peek at the teal blue dress with gold leather trimming that's shown in the upper lefthand corner of this page. (Patricia is reading over my shoulder. She says I must warn you that there is more danger of being overdressed at college than not dressed up enough.)

For Football Games

So maybe now would be a good time to call your attention to the beige wool we photographed. That type of dress is considered very smart this year. It is excellent under a coat when snowy days come. It can go to class when your morale needs boosting just before an examination. For dates at the football games, it's perfect. If your budget says, yes, it would be an excellent choice for the "need" side of your date dress list.

Still, you might prefer a pinafore. As you know, designers are constantly working to augment the campus classics. But I think even they must have blinked at the way the new-fashioned college girl took the old-fashioned pinafore to her heart. Perhaps it shows that you are just as practical as your grandmother. (A thought!—why don't they revive the Peter Thompsons that we, the mothers of you present-day college girls, used to wear?) Patricia says a pinafore is a "must" on a college list. She chose one for herself in black velveteen with a faille blouse. Her comment was: "It can go to teas or informal dances. And if I keep changing blouses I won't get tired of it for ages."

But formal dances—what about them? Nights when all along the campus, lights twinkle. When from the "dorm" or one of the fraternity houses you can hear an orchestra tuning up. Turn to page 6 of your college clothes plan—quickly! Head it: Evening Clothes. "Haves" on one side; "needs" on the other.

Many times evening clothes present budget problems. A date dress can do duty for months and still look fresh and new, but formals seem to flaunt their age. However, there are clever ways to pick formals just as there are clever ways to mix sweaters and skirts so as to make a few look like slathers. I know a college girl—know her quite well, and you've seen her pictures—who has a basic white jersey evening frock. Sometimes she wears it with brilliant flowers at the shoulder, sometimes she slips a gold-kid jacket over it and dons gold slippers, sometimes it steps forth with a red velvet bolero, and once I saw it look very stunning with a black fringed shawl and black chiffon hankie.

But this same girl always longs for one really glamorous frock for the most important prom of the year. We think we've found it in the Juliet gown, with the wee cap to match, that is pictured elsewhere on this page. Think how any girl would feel making her entrance with her favorite Romeo in that frock! Between you and me, he'd never guess in a million years how easy it is on the budget.

Almost All Had Sleeves

Almost all the evening frocks we were shown had sleeves. Some short, others long. And do watch the skirt length! A formal should barely clear the floor.

We suggest that you use page 7 of your clothes plan for shoes. You must have a sturdy pair for campus wear. Saddle shoes are classics; but if they make your feet look too large, why not try the other flat-heeled models with square toes? You'll need one pair of dress shoes. The black suede pumps with bows that Patricia is pictured in would be perfect. Or if your basic color is brown, there are the new alligator pumps. Gold is a practical, and lovely, choice for your evening slippers, although some girls prefer silver. Beware of other colors unless you're sure they will blend with your other evening accessories.

And speaking of accessories, they are page 8 in our plan. Perhaps giving you Patricia's own list will be as helpful as anything I can do. You'll want to add and subtract from it to suit your own whims. 1. Boxing gloves (we found these warm puffy mittens in bright red). 2. Black dress gloves. 3. Perfume. 4. Dickies (the tiny white collars give such a fresh look to a sweater neck). 5. Pocketbooks (one for sports wear and school, one for dress, and one for evening). I have the feeling this list will grow as the shopping days roll by.

Page Nine

Page 9 is marked, "Undies." Here your needs will be governed by the location of your school. If you go north, you'll need warm things. They are showing red flannel petticoats again. If you go south, sheer, easy-to-launder underwear will be the rule.

Use page 10 for miscellaneous items. Your college catalogue will help guide you there. And Patricia seems to think hats are miscellaneous! I've just asked her about it and she says, "They're not awfully important at college, Mother. You need one dress hat and one to wear with your campus coat—that's all." Anyway, I wish you could see the tiny dress hat in color that we photographed. It's of shiny black velvet, with curled ostrich tips in delicate rose and lavender shades.

Here we are at the last page—number 11. We can't help you much there. You and your mother will have to work that one out. It's headed in Patricia's notebook, "Things to Do." We've listed the sewing on of snaps and buttons, the final checking to see if all linen is marked. There's a dress to shorten. Oh, the list is quite long. And while we're working to get the final items checked off, we'll be thinking of you, and wondering how your list is coming, and hoping that this year will be the most joyous, interesting, and character building that you've had in all your life. Goodbye!

This is the last of four Friday articles.

Courtesy of B. Altman & Co.

1—When you pack your trunk for college, it should contain at least one date frock as dressy as the one Patricia is wearing here. Of teal blue rayon, it has gold leather trimming at neck and waist. For dress shoes, Patricia likes these black suede pumps with bows. Her bag and gloves are also of black suede. Her shiny black velvet hat is trimmed with curled ostrich tips in rose and lavender shades.

Courtesy of B. Altman & Co.

2—For less dressy occasions—a football game we hope!—this beige wool with sweater effect at sleeves and bib neck would be a perfect choice. 3—Surely every college girl will want to include at least one really glamorous evening frock in her wardrobe. Patricia loved this Juliet gown of rose rayon taffeta with its wee cap to match. And it is very easy on the budget, her mother reports. A white beaded evening bag just suits such a gown. 4—Patricia and her mother figure that at least two skirts, three sweaters, and three blouses should be included in any college-bound trunk. Pat would take one tailored monotone skirt and one flared plaid like this. Note the knitted elastic waistband. Pat greeted it with cheers—because it will, she thinks, keep her obstreperous shirt tail in! Pat's plaid is gray, her blouse yellow, and the cardigan red. But you can choose your favorite colors and mix and match them to your heart's content.

California Farm Women Turn Granary Into Popular Community Hall

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A building that did service for many years as a granary is now a community hall in the Rio Oso District, Sutter County, California, thanks in large measure to the enterprise and vision of the women of this farm community.

Almost overnight the community interest changed from grain to fruit and the granary was rendered useless. This comparatively new fruit district, located near Bear River (Rio Oso means River Mouth) is in the center of the famous California Peach Bowl. A meeting place was needed and the owners of the granary were willing to give it for community purposes, provided it be moved to a half-acre lot which they would donate. The acceptance of this offer was the beginning of active community service and the "evolution of a granary." The building, 30 x 60 feet, was deeded to the community.

Ten men guaranteed notes for $400 to cover the cost of the necessary moving material. The work was done by voluntary labor and neighborhood activities soon paid off these notes.

Members Remodeled It

Now a corrugated iron building is a cold spot in winter, even in California! So community interests purchased lumber, and some of its members worked during their spare time to put a ceiling in the granary. In one end of the old granary was a loft which was made into a dining room and kitchen. Underneath the loft, dressing rooms were added.

Every enterprise must have a head. Realizing this, the District asked the local Farm Home Department of the Farm Bureau to assume this responsibility. The women agreed. And under their direction, the second loan was paid—and the "Community Hall" (for this was now its official name) was again debt free.

"Old Man Depression" then put in his appearance, and the Community Hall became a real district center and clearing house. The fruit industry had been hard hit. Many of the growers feared they might lose their homes. To keep up the morale of the neighborhood, Rio Oso community held a dance or "what have you" every two weeks that winter. Music and entertainment were donated, sandwiches contributed, and the good fellowship and happy times helped carry the district over the slump.

Had to Enlarge It

The depression proved one thing—Rio Oso Community Hall was inadequate for all purposes. So the Farm Home Department again began a money-making campaign to enlarge quarters. When $350 was in the treasury, a third debt was incurred. This time the dressing rooms, loft, and stairway were removed, thereby adding one-third more floor space. Two dressing rooms, a storage room and kitchen were added. To accomplish this objective satisfactorily, the building was moved 50 feet. An additional half acre was donated. The lot was then large enough to take care of all further improvements and furnish ample parking space. The indebtedness of $600 was again worked off by the continued efforts of the women, with the splendid co-operation of the entire district.

The Rio Oso Farm Home Department, which meets frequently in Community Hall, has a cradle-roll of some size, ranging from tiny babies to children of just pre-school age. For a time it seemed as though these small folk were taking over the meetings, so noisy were they. "Care of Children During Meetings" has been a project of California farm women for several years. To encourage young mothers to attend meetings and get the benefit of the various projects the Agricultural Extension Service is promoting, the care of children during meetings must be taken into consideration.

The Rio Oso women were faced with this problem. What could they do? There was no room in the hall that could be set aside for the children, and there was very little money to spend for remodeling. Their solution was a children's cottage, built at one side of the Community Hall. The material for the cottage cost them $95.69. Donations accounted for $37.09 of this sum, and the women raised the rest by giving two entertainments.

Built by the Boys

The cottage, electrically lighted, was built by the boys in manual training class at the East Nicolaus High School as a project, supervised by the instructor. No charge was made for labor. The 4-H Girls furnished the cottage. Inside is a large low table and low benches to fit the table.

There is no fancy work about the Rio Oso Hall, but it is comfortable and everyone has the right to feel, and does feel, that he or she has a definite interest in it. The Rio Oso people have been working on this hall for 15 years, and there are still many plans in the offing "when, as, and if" they get additional funds. In the meantime they are having "heaps" of fun, and a wonderful spirit of good fellowship has developed. As one of the farm women says, "Community Service and the Farm Home Department are a partnership hard to beat."

Mabel D. Ahart

This is the eighth in a series of articles on farm women.

Knapsack Specials

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With crisp fall days due to arrive any time now, calling the tramper to don his knapsack and be off to the mountains, the question of lunch for his pack becomes imminent. Do you know about "fruit-cheese," an old favorite that can be made up a week or more in advance of the trip, and one that will make your reputation as one who knows what's what for the trail?

Run through a meat chopper equal quantities of figs, dates, prunes, apricots and raisins, moistened with a bit of grated orange rind and juice. Work with a heavy fork till thoroughly blended and pack solidly in a straight-sided cake tin. Let stand overnight or longer, cut in cubes and roll in powdered sugar. It not only tastes delicious but is packed full of nourishment.

Overnight trampers, who don't bother about sandwiches, generally content themselves with taking along just the "makings" for lunch—buttered toasted triscuit or butter thins, a tin of sardines with a lemon, a handful of tinfoil-wrapped cheese segments, and a jar of jam. For a one-day trip, however, a much more appetizing choice is possible.

Fillings Should Be Moist

There should be about four sandwiches for each person. Spread the bread right to the edge with creamed butter and have the fillings not only hearty but moist; the familiar slab of hard, dry cheese is a pet hate up and down the mountains.

Meats may be roast beef, meat loaf, or bologna (not too spicy), or a delicious mixture made of 4 slices of crisp bacon broken and lightly mixed with ½ cup peanut butter in which has been blended 1 teaspoon fresh lemon juice.

Minced ham moistened with—of all things—raspberry jam, is delicious, and plain deviled ham with chopped pickle is good if you're going to have plenty of drinking water available.

Prepared Welsh rabbit is a nice filling, and so is a spread made by mixing a quarter-pound of cream cheese with 6 olives, or with 2 pimientoes, or with 2 tablespoons chopped sweet pickle, or 2 tablespoons orange marmalade or raspberry jam. Preserved ginger may be mixed with an equal part of nut meats.

For Dessert

Dessert, always packed at the bottom of the lunch bag, may be moist cookies, such as date bars, filled cookies, walnut tea cakes, or gingerbread cup cakes split and filled with moist cheese or plenty of butter. For nibbling as you go along, try ginger, prunes, apricots (which are a favorite with many climbers), or the familiar nutmeats (salted if you like), raisins, or hard candy fruit-drops. Chocolate, not too sweet, is put up now in tiny, individually-wrapped cakes that are the neatest way ever to carry this essential.

The best kind of lunch bag is a heavy waxed paper bag, put inside a brown paper one, the whole thing in a firm water-repellent cloth bag with a stout cord attached.

You certainly won't forget oranges—or fruit or tomato juice if you don't object to their weight—but do you know about lemon powder? It's fine on sardines; and lemonade made from a clear mountain brook is something to remember.

Gwendoline Keene

In an August Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Such tiny worlds an August day discloses;
The flowered ways are fragile roads of fay;
And bumble bees are in the late blown roses
Making their own small thunder for the day.

HELEN MARING

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 300,000
Previous day's sales 442,180
1940 volume to date 139,544,035
1939 volume to date 138,804,772

Stock Leaders Drop Off On Profit Taking

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—Traders cashed profits in today's stock market and leading issues dipped from 1 to 3 points.

Dealings, fairly lively in the forenoon, dwindled later and transfers were at the rate of approximately 300,000 shares. Prices were slightly better near the final hour.

Analysts were not particularly perturbed by the early reaction which they termed "mild" and to be expected in view of an approaching week end and the fact market averages had registered advances in the past five consecutive sessions. Renewed bombing of England by the Nazis also revived nervousness to some extent and served partially to offset continued business optimism.

Stocks in losing territory most of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Glenn Martin, Lockheed, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, Anaconda, Western Union, Standard Oil of Ind., Montgomery Ward, and International Paper preferred.

International Nickel was a resistant spot but other Canadian climbers of yesterday took a rest.

Lagging in the curb were Bell Aircraft, Electric Bond & Share, Humble Oil, Lake Shore, American Cyanamid "B," and Jones & Laughlin.

Profit selling encouraged by the recent rise left its mark on today's bond market.

Near the final hour many trading favorites in the corporate division showed losses ranging from fractions to around a point.

Some Canadian issues gave up a part of their sharp advances this week, but loans of Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway picked up new gains running from 1 to around 5 points.

Selling seemed to be based mainly on profit-taking by traders who assumed the rise had gone far enough for the time being. Renewal of Nazi air attacks on London also seemed to influence the shift.

Among the losers were Santa Fe general 4s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Southern Railway 4s, Loews 3½s, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½ and City of New York 3s.

Great Northern 4s, Northern Pacific 4s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s showed minor gains.

Argentine 4s of 1972 dropped nearly 3 in the foreign list and Buenos Aires 4⅜s of 1977 were off more than a point, apparently on the Government crisis in Argentina resulting in the resignation of President Ortiz.

U. S. Treasury issues held in a narrow range.

Business Man Turns Down U. S. Defense Orders

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A Philadelphia manufacturer announced his firm would accept no more government contracts "because the risk of loss is too great under the 8 per cent profit limitation."

Garrett F. Hom, Vice-President of Messinger Bearings, Inc., said the local factory now is working on an order for special bearings for navy anti-aircraft guns under a sub-contract from the Goss Printing Company of Chicago.

The 8 per cent margin is established by the Vinson-Trammel Act.

"The hazards of manufacturing, so far as our business at least is concerned," Mr. Hom explained in a statement, "are such that slight spoilage will cut into an 8 per cent profit. Investment of a tremendous sum of money is required, while the risk of loss, under the present arrangements, is too great."

Wheat Prices Lower On Profit Taking

CHICAGO, Aug. 23 (AP)—Profit taking and liquidation of September contracts which become deliverable in about a week caused wheat prices to tumble more than a cent a bushel today. September wheat fell almost 2 cents.

Traders said that unusually large supplies are being held off the domestic market temporarily due in part to the loan program.

Minneapolis reports indicated that out of 692 cars of wheat received there 85 to 90 per cent were put into storage.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The securities market stalled today after consistent improvement earlier this month. Volume slackened as buying interest dried up. British Government bonds closed around ⅛ point lower after early losses of as much as ¼ point. Kaffirs were generally easier but showed a little stability toward the finish. Industrials, apart from firmness in brewery stocks, were unchanged. Oils slipped a notch or so while rubber shares moved evenly.

Liverpool: Cotton futures declined 3 to 6 points today. Sentiment was affected by reports of a reduction in government war risk rates on cargoes from Alexandria and easiness in Egyptian cotton.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Aug. 21 compared with Aug. 21, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $10,029,578.84 ($13,419,096.41); expenditures $27,202,799.69 ($30,497,316.94); net balance $2,573,820,507.01 ($2,364,602,221.35); working balance included $1,841,365,749.34 ($1,674,163,192.04); customs receipts for month $15,766,735.19 ($18,174,529.84); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $690,972,554.68 ($635,782,711.96); expenditures $1,314,596,402.17 ($1,463,703,041.34); excess of expenditures $623,623,847.49 ($827,920,329.38); gross debt $43,883,027,883.35 ($40,864,068,304.23); increase over previous day $6,855,828.64; gold assets $20,800,814,17 ($16,432,636,703.50).

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	56	55⅛	55⅛	A'g 16
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅜
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	18½	18½	18½	A'g 21
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	A'g 22
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	4	40⅜	40	40	— ¾
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 22
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	4	4½	4⅜	4½	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	7	⅞	½	½	— ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	7½	7½	7½	— ½
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	13⅛	13	13⅛	A'g 20
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
12⅜	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 22
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	154	153¼	153¼	
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 9
16⅜	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	5	12⅜	12	12	— ⅜
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	6	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	4	64½	64½	64½	A'g 22
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1½e)	8	32½	32	32	— ½
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	A'g 21
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 16
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	A'g 16
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	8	15½	15½	15½	A'g 22
75	41¾	Am Airlines	13	56¼	55	55	—2¼
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	5	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	9	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	2	34	34	34	+ ¼
2¾	1⅞	Am Cable & R	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	6	55½	55½	55½	+1
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	2	176	176	176	A'g 22
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	7	24	23½	23¾	— ⅝
51¾	34	Am Car pf	5	43½	43¼	43½	A'g 22
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	7	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 13
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	2	121½	121½	121½	A'g 19
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	6	6	6	A'g 21
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	2	5	5	5	
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	3	8¾	8½	8½	A'g 20
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 15
6⅝	1½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	A'g 21
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	2	15	14¾	14¾	— ½
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	A'g 22
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	6	29¼	29¼	29¼	
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	3	26½	26½	26½	A'g 13
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	3	51	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅜
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 21
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
13	13	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	13	13	13	A'g 20
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	51	51	51	A'g 13
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	10	13	12⅝	13	A'g 22
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	3	54	53⅜	53¾	—1¾
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	3	11½	11½	11½	— ⅜
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	A'g 15
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	92	92	92	+3⅜
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	16	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	1	51½	51½	51½	— ½
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	7	44¼	43¼	43⅞	— ⅜
105⅜	43¼	Am Rad&S(.15e)	28	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	4	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅜
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	A'g 22
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1⅛e)	2	36½	36¼	36½	— ¾
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	135½	135½	135½	A'g 22
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	56	56	56	A'g 21
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	2	22¾	22¼	22¼	—1⅛
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	1	12	12	12	A'g 22
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 22
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	4	13	13	13	
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	72½	72½	72½	+2
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16	16	16	A'g 22
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	10	161	160	161	+ ¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	2	73¾	73	73¾	A'g 22
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	1	73½	73½	73½	—1¼
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	144	144	144	A'g 20
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	A'g 22
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	7	8½	8⅜	8½	— ⅜
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	A'g 12
12	6	Am Woolen	2	8⅜	8¼	6¼	— ½
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	3	39½	39⅛	39½	A'g 22
8⅜	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
45½	35	Am Z p pf (3¾k)	1	40	40	40	Jul 30
32	18	Anaconda (1e)	38	20½	20	20¼	— ½
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	2	25	25	25	A'g 21
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 10
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	9	9	9	A'g 22
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	2	26¼	26	26¼	A'g 21
1101⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	6	102⅞	101⅞	101⅞	A'g 13
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
64⅛	35	Armour Ill p pf	4	39½	39	39	A'g 22
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr 20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (¾e)	2	31	30½	30½	— ½
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	8	7¾	7¾	A'g 9
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	A'g 19
9	4⅞	Assd Dry Goods	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
80	65½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	65½	65½	65½	A'g 16
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	1	65¾	65¾	65¾	+2¼
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	A'g 16
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	3	15⅛	15	15	— ⅝
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	2	11⅜	11½	11½	
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	8½	8½	8½	A'g 15
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 22
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	9	22¼	22	22	+ ⅛
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	A'g 22
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	1	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	46	46	46	A'g 22
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	62	61	61	A'g 13
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	A'g 21
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	36	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
197⅛	123⅜	**B** Bald Loco ct	5	14½	14½	14½	— ½
63⅜	23¾	Balt & Ohio	5	3½	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	4	9	8¾	9	A'g 22
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	4	9⅞	9½	5½	— ⅜
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅜
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	1	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
26¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	2	28	27¾	27¾	— ½
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 9
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	A'g 21
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	4	8	7½	7½	A'g 20
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 9
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	6	30	29⅛	29⅛	—1¼
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	3	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	A'g 22
56¾	48⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 17
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	30½	30½	30½	A'g 22
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	42	77¼	76	76	—2⅛
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	120	119½	119½	+1
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	2	21½	21½	21½	A'g 21
22½	15	Black & Dk (1)	3	17¼	17	17¼	A'g 22
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅛e)	4	8	8	8	A'g 22
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	16	16	16	A'g 19
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	3	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
19⅜	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	11	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	22½	22½	22½	A'g 22
24½	17	Borden Co (.90e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
25⅛	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	17	17½	16¼	16⅜	— ⅞
2⅞	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 21
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	A'g 22
7	4⅜	Brew Corp (.60)	6	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
13⅜	8	Bridgeport Br	6	9⅛	9	9	— ⅜
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	4	19¾	19¼	19¼	—1⅛
39⅜	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	33	33	33	A'g 21
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	42⅜	41¼	42⅛	A'g 22
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	
24⅜	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	33	24	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	A'g 13
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6¼	3½	Budd Wh (.20e)	4	5¼	5	5	— ¼
33½	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ½
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	—1
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	8	18⅛	17½	17½	— ¼
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 22
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	18	4¾	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	4	7¼	7	7¼	A'g 21
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11	11	11	A'g 21
167⅛	14	**C** Calif Pack (1)	2	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ¼
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1	1	1	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	4	6	6	6	
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	4	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅜
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	24	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	2	34	34	34	A'g 13
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 6
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	4	27½	27½	27½	A'g 20
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	2	47	47	47	—2¼
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	6	44½	43¾	43¾	— ¼
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	13	28	27¾	27¾	—1¼
12½	5	Celotex Corp	6	6¼	6	6	
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	17	17	17	
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	7	2	2	2	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 14
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	5	4½	4⅜	4½	A'g 16
6	3	Century Rib M	4	3	3	3	A'g 14
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	18	24¼	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅞
33⅜	31½	Cert-teed Prod	2	4	4	4	A'g 22
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	2	19	19	19	A'g 21
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	15¼	15½	15¼	A'g 6
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅜e)	16	39⅜	38¾	38¾	— ¾
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	A'g 15
47⅜	31¼	Ches Corp	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g 21
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 25
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 20
1½	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 20
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 9
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 22
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 22
⅜	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	7	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 19
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	29½	29¼	29½	A'g 21
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅝	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 21
⅝	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	A'g 22
1⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Childs Co	4	2½	2½	2½	A'g 22
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	52	73⅛	70¾	71¼	—2¾
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4½	2	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 8
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	3	33½	32½	33½	A'g 22
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	2	34⅛	34	34	A'g 22
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅝
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	3	33¼	33	33¼	— ⅜
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	1	105½	105½	105½	A'g 22
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	10	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	99½	99½	99½	A'g 19
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ½
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	3	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¾
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	2	20	19½	20	A'g 21
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	22	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	79	79	79	A'g 22
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	4	4	4	
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	17⅜	17¼	17¼	A'g 13
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	1	77	77	77	A'g 21
48	27⅜	Com Credit (3)	3	31¼	30¾	30¾	— ¼
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	A'g 17
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	38½	37½	37½	—1
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	A'g 16
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	15	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	19	1¼	1¼	1¼	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	59½	59¼	59½	— ¼
33	25⅞	Con Edis (1.80)	13	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	3	3	3	A'g 15
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	2	16½	16½	16½	
13⅜	8	Congress Cigar	3	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12	12	12	A'g 13
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	2	21½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	A'g 15
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.15e)	10	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	4	28⅛	27¾	27¾	— ½
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	106⅛	106	106	A'g 20
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g 22
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	A'g 21
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	6	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	9	6⅛	6	6⅛	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	4	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅜
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	12	3	3	3	
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	3	13½	13½	13½	A'g 22
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	A'g 13
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	7	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
15⅜	7½	Cont Bak (A)	6	8½	8½	8½	
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 22
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	79	79	79	A'g 15
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	7	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ½
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	4	114¼	114¼	114¼	A'g 14
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	6	5½	5¼	5¼	A'g 16
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	34¼	34¼	34¼	
4¾	2	Cont Motors	6	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	7	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	1	21½	21½	21½	A'g 21
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	A'g 22
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	54	54	54	+2
65½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	6	49¾	49½	49¾	+ ¼
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	17	169

Commerce and Finance

Excess Profits Levy Snarled in Ways and Means Committee

Business and Industry

SEC Reports Firm Officials' Equity Shifts

WASHINGTON (AP) — Samuel Robinson of Philadelphia has reported to the Securities Commission that he gave away 12,600 shares of American Stores Company common stock—with a current market value of about $145,000—during June.

The commission disclosed this in a supplemental report of transactions by officers, directors and principal owners of corporations for the month.

Mr. Robinson, a director of the company, made three separate gifts of 1,500, 2,800 and 8,300 shares on different dates. Meanwhile he purchased 700 shares, which left his holdings at 59,630 at the end of June.

Other Gifts

Other gifts reported for the month included:

Hinckley G. Atwood, Chicago, 1,689 shares of Allied Mills, Inc., common; James L. Richards, Boston, 70 shares of Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates 4½ per cent prior preferred stock; Arnold J. Wilson, La Salle, Ill., 1,017 shares of General Time Instruments common; Bentley S. Handwork, Chicago, 85 shares of Joslyn Manufacturing & Supply Company common; Arthur L. Blakeslee, Kalamazoo, Mich., 2,000 shares of Kalamazoo Stove & Furnace common.

David H. Goodwillie, Toledo, Ohio, 1,000 shares of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass common; F. Ward Paine, Boston, 240 shares of New River Company 6 per cent cumulative preferred; Carl H. McHenry, Monroe, La., 600 shares of United Carbon Company common.

Other transactions reported for June included:

Charles S. Payson of New York sold 1,500 shares of American Rolling Mill Company common; Sigmund Janas of New York sold 4,990 shares of Canadian Colonial Airways capital stock; Melvin L. Emerick of New York reported the purchase of 13,900 shares of Fansteel Metallurgical common by Hallgarten & Company.

Stock Compensation

Delos Walker of New York, an officer and director, received as compensation 175 shares of R. H. Macy & Company, Inc., common stock; Marshall Field of New York transferred 6,666 shares of Marshall Field & Company 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock to a trust; Charles L. McCune of Pittsburgh received 1, 138 shares of Pennsylvania Central Airlines capital stock in settlement of a note; Samuel J. Phillips of New York received 759 shares of Phillips Jones Corporation common in settlement of a debt.

H. W. Blumenthal of New York sold 97,480 shares of Red Bank Oil Company common; Albert Schiff of Columbus, Ohio, sold 1,000 shares of Schiff Company common; William E. Baker of Evansburgh received 1,138 shares of Servel, Inc., common; Max C. Fleischmann of New York bought 1,200 shares of Standard Brands, Inc., $4.50 cumulative preferred stock; Fred J. Fisher of Detroit reported the sale of 5,000 shares of Udylite Corporation common by a holding company.

General Motors Corporation bought 5,300 shares of Yellow Truck & Coach $1 par Class B stock; Charles E. Albright of Milwaukee bought 1,650 shares of Wisconsin Bankshares capital stock.

Stocks of Lead Smallest in Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Stocks of lead in July declined 7,983 net tons to 47,360, the smallest total in several years, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported. At the end of July last year, stocks amounted to 124,017 tons.

Output increased to 44,596 tons from 42,306 in June and 37,021 in July, 1939. Domestic shipments rose to 52,560 tons from 49,904 in June and 42,636 in July, 1939.

For the seven months ended in July, production amounted to 309,993 tons against 264,987 in the like period last year while shipments increased to 321,283 from 274,854 in the 1939 period.

Rossmoore & Robbins

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A helpful banking connection

PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY

31 MILK STREET, BOSTON

Member Federal Reserve System

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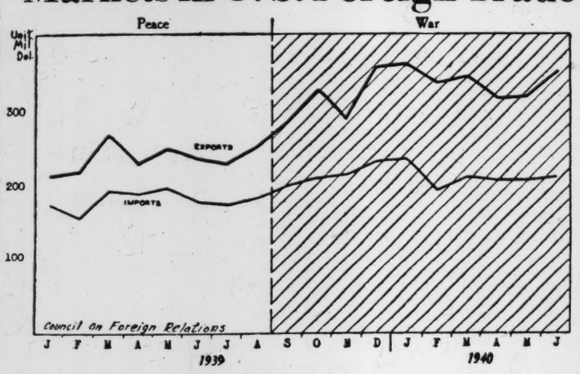
War Demands Offset Reduced Markets in U. S. Foreign Trade



Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Foreign trade of the United States, as shown by the accompanying chart, has registered substantial gains since the outbreak of the war, points out the Council on Foreign Relations.

The increase, continues the Council, has occurred in spite of the loss of important markets in continental Europe. These losses have been more than offset by sales of war materials and by increased exports to the countries of Latin America, which are now buying here many articles formerly obtained overseas.

The data on which the chart is based include exports only of United States merchandise and imports only of goods for domestic consumption.

Foreign goods which are re-exported and imports intended for re-export are not included. The value of exports of domestic merchandise in June, 1940, was 47 per cent greater than in June, 1939. In this same period the value of imports for consumption registered a gain of 15 per cent. As a result of the greater increase in exports than in imports, the so-called favorable balance in the first half of 1940 was larger than in any corresponding period since 1921.

Since the outbreak of the war there have been large gains in the exports of aircraft, firearms, ammunition and semi-manufactures of iron and steel. On the other hand, exports of tobacco, cotton and many foodstuffs have been small, and the wartime trade stimulus has not benefited all producers equally.

The gains in imports are accounted for mainly by larger purchases of such strategic materials as crude rubber, tin and manganese. The advance in prices of both exported and imported commodities during the current year is partly responsible for the rise in the value of total trade, but after due allowance is made for this factor an increase in terms of quantity is still indicated.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

As I have continued my journey around England, I have confirmed many times over my previous report in this column that there is a widespread questioning of the workings of our economic and social system.

War has emphasized many problems to people whose previous interest in them was academic or altruistic. War has quickened self-analysis and criticism, and is building up energy for social changes. Economic and social development takes place in discontinuous jumps, particularly in England and other democracies; any given situation is tolerated until the dissatisfactions and anomalies it breeds build up sufficient pressure to make possible a change in the situation. War is quickening that process of pressure building.

Desire Democracy

But nowhere have I met anything that approaches disbelief in democracy. There is building in England a demand for a more active democracy, for an adjustment of the rules and opportunities of our society to enable it to continue to live while conserving all that seems good from our past.

There is no revolutionary movement in England, except in the sense that many people believe that, having established our confidence in democracy and proved that it is alive, we should foment democratic revolution throughout Europe as a means of undermining the common enemy of England and of democracy.

Most of the problems I have heard discussed by men ranging from communist trade unionists to managing directors of large businesses boil down to the same fundamental problem: how to make certain that the best men in the country are used for the most important jobs. This problem is acute, and difficult to solve, because the hereditary tradition of England conflicts with the best interests of democracy.

The hereditary principle is still very strong throughout British industry. Yet there is no reason to suppose that because one man had the ability, and energy, to found a large business, his son or his grandson will be the best men to continue that business and develop it. America is considerably freer than England in this matter, but even in America the hereditary tradition is growing, and if it becomes dominant it will bring with it stagnation.

Anxious Criticism

Around the hereditary tradition there has been accumulated in England a vast body of privileges which stand in the way of the best use of the abilities of the members of a democracy. A conservative monopolistic tradition has grown up in social life, public affairs, industry, trade unionism, which is the cause of much anxious debate and criticism.

South Wales, for example, considers that it has had to fight its way from depression and near starvation, against the reluctance of established monopolies to see new competitors. It has had to force the governments of the past 20 years, under the threat of social unrest more severe than the Irish Troubles, to use public money to develop industry in South Wales, a task which ought to have been solved by the enterprising capitalist if that person is to fulfill all his functions.

This experience has led South Wales to criticize trusts, combines, and monopolies in much the same spirit that has dominated criticism of these organs of big business in America. Only South Wales does not demand that all combines should be broken up into units appropriate to old laissez faire economics; it looks to public control of combines to secure their economic benefits without their monopolistic disadvantages.

South Wales maintains that although, until recently, it was one of the most neglected areas of Britain, it has more advantages than most areas: excellent ports, good transport by land with the body of England, minerals, magnificent scenery for holiday makers and tourists, some of the most skilled and the best educated workers in Britain, unlimited fuel resources. If, these things are neglected by existing business organizations, then they maintain that there is something radically wrong in the outlook of those organizations.

War Forces Issues

In the Lancashire cotton trade, war has forced developments which some members of that trade hope may become the beginnings of an industrial control which can overcome the limitations of that individualistic and nonco-operative area and yet retain the elements of democracy.

The wartime need to retain and expand overseas markets for cotton goods has led to the growth of co-operative groups of firms to fight for those markets, with the ability to cut prices as a weapon, and with an independently appointed chairman of the Cotton Board as a referee and arbitrator.

This is, of course, a combination of producers (spinners, manufacturers, and finishers) with merchants, and has all the dangers of such combinations in the production of monopoly, though such a development is less likely in the cotton trade than in other manufactures since there are a great many firms involved all with the stubborn individualistic tradition of Lancashire. But there is a good chance that it may become a useful development of democratic combination for the benefit of the whole society and not merely the producers.

Lancashire has met two difficulties, not related to its business organization, in expanding markets abroad during the war. During the early months of the war, foreign purchasers held off buying because they were convinced the war was phony, would be over soon, and that prices would then fall. Since the war opened up, there has been intense German propaganda in foreign markets to convince purchasers that Britain was unable to deliver to a fixed time on a farm price.

Some Criticism

I have also found considerable criticism of the choice of regional commissioners, of whom there are 13, who are to take over administration of their areas if and when communications are broken by enemy action and central administration from London is no longer easy. Although no one criticizes the integrity of the men chosen, many doubt whether the type of man considered safe by Whitehall for such task is in fact the most competent type of man for the job.

Few critics pretend to have a complete remedy for the general problem of how to put the best men in the best jobs; but that there is such a problem and that it is perhaps the most vital problem before the British democracy, seems to be a matter of general agreement.

Nickel Plate Earns $131,635

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Nickel Plate Railroad reported net income of $131,635 for July, compared to a $36,216 deficit for the corresponding 1939 month. The past seven months' net was reported at $629,529, against a $208,162 deficit for last year's comparable period.

Dispute Turns On Making New Tax Equitable

WASHINGTON (AP) — Members of the House Ways and Means Committee reported that dissension within the committee over the proposed excess profits tax had grown to the point where "anything can happen."

These points were said to be under attack:

(1) The proposed four years base period, 1936 to 1939, inclusive. Earnings during this period govern to a large extent the untaxed credits which would be allowed, under either of two alternative systems for figuring the tax. There were contentions that the base period years were not representative years and that corporations with deficits during the period would suffer hardships.

(2) The so-called "average earnings" method of computing tax credits, under which a corporation could claim a tax exemption on an amount equal to its average earnings during the base period. Some members were arguing this gives too great an advantage to concerns which have been prosperous during the last few years.

(3) The formula employed in the so-called "invested capital" method of computing tax credits. This formula permits corporations which have earned 10 per cent or more on their capital investment during the base credit to go untaxed on an amount equal to 10 per cent of the capital investment. Concerns with lower earnings receive lower credits, the minimum being 6 per cent on the first $500,000 of invested capital and 4 per cent on remaining invested capital.

Some members argued that the minimum was too low and that a wider margin of profit was needed by many small concerns.

Opposition within the Republican minority on the committee crystallized at an informal meeting held prior to the first committee session Aug. 22. Some Republicans said that all save possibly one of their number would oppose the tax in its present form and that several Democrats had joined in the fight.

Chairman Doughton (D), North Carolina, minimized the dissension within the group but asserted there had been claims that the tax formulas discriminated in favor of some concerns.

He added that there had been no showing that "any real hardship" would result from the tax.

Clinchfield Road $22,150,000 Issue Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Morgan Stanley & Co. is head of a syndicate offering to the public today $22,150,000 of Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway first 4 per cent series A sinking fund bonds due in 1965 at 102½ and accruied interest. Principal, interest and sinking fund payments are guaranteed by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, lessees of the Clinchfield.

The net proceeds of the financing to the Clinchfield, which will be $22,260,750, exclusive of accrued interest, together with funds provided by its lessees, will be used to retire by Dec. 15 next $8,000,000 of first and consolidated 6 per cent series A bonds due in 1952 and to pay by Jan. 15 next a promissory note for $14,150,000, originally paying 5 per cent and now paying 3 per cent, due in 1943.

The Clinchfield is to put $110,750 into the sinking fund on Sept. 1 and March 1 of each year the new bonds are outstanding, beginning on March 1 next. These same will be used to buy bonds for cancellation if they can be bought at not more than the redemption price until within 60 days of the next interest payment date and then, if there is $25,000 or more in the fund, it will be used to redeem bonds called by lot on that date.

Sinking fund payments may be made at the option of the Clinchfield in cash or in bonds at the prevailing redemption price or at the cost thereof to the Clinchfield or the lessees, whichever is less, or partly in cash, and partly in bonds.

The new bonds will be redeemable at the option of the company in whole or in part on any interest date until Sept. 1, 1963 and on any date thereafter on forty-five days' notice. They will be redeemable on Sept. 1 of the following years as follows: 1945 at 107½; thereafter to Sept. 1, 1950, at 106; thereafter to Sept. 1, 1955, at 104½; thereafter to Sept. 1, 1960, at 103, thereafter to Sept. 1, 1963 at 101½ and thereafter to 1965 at par.

Pennsylvania-Central Shows Gain Over Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH — Prior to provision for Federal and State income taxes, Pennsylvania-Central Airlines earned a profit of $55,888 during the month of July, it was reported by C. Bedell Monro, President of the air line. Tax provisions amount to $11,900 and the net profit for July was $43,988 as compared to a net profit of $13,111 during July, 1939. Mr. Monro said the net profit for the first seven months of 1940 was $166,485 after provision for Federal and State income taxes of $45,500 compared with a net profit of $18,445 for the same period last year.

In announcing the July financial results, Mr. Monro predicted that 1940 would be the best year in the history of the company.

Nominated

© Harris & Ewing

Carroll L. Wilson

Nominated by President Roosevelt to be Assistant Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Commerce Department. Mr. Wilson is now Executive Assistant to the director. He would succeed Nathanael H. Engle, resigned.

RCA to Increase Plant Space

NEW YORK (AP)—The Indianapolis plant of the Radio Corp. of America will be increased by 400,000 square feet of floor space, doubling the area now available for the manufacture of phonograph and radio parts, it was announced.

Obsolescence Big Supplier Of Steel Scrap

NEW YORK (AP)—"Father Time" supplied more scrap iron and steel to steel makers in 1939 than any other source except the steel-making industry itself, according to information in the forthcoming 1940 Yearbook of the Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel.

Obsolescence, the Institute explained, put on the market nearly half of the 35,900,000 tons of U. S. scrap used here and abroad in 1939.

Railroads marketed 3,500,000 tons, the Institute estimated, from the dismantling of old equipment, replacing of rails and ordinary wear and tear.

Plants making such products as automobiles, refrigerators, ships, rail equipment, and other consumer goods sold 3,250,000 tons as a leftover from their operations.

Junked automobiles yielded 2,675,000 tons. Public utilities sold about 300,000 tons and ship breakers 75,000 tons.

Still to be accounted for in the estimate was about 7,700,000 tons. This metal, the Institute said, came from peddlers' collections in city and country, dismantling of railroad branch lines, wrecking of buildings, and general wear and tear on commodities made from iron and steel.

Domestic consumers used 32,400,000 gross tons in 1939, and foreign buyers took 3,500,000. Total value was estimated at slightly over $600,000,000.

Hearing on Increased Pay For Rail Workers Due Sept. 23

WASHINGTON (AP)—Col. Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator, announced a hearing Sept. 23 on the railroad carrier industry committee recommendations for minimum wages which would increase the pay of more than 60,000 workers by about $7,180,000 a year.

A majority of the committee recommended that the hourly pay minima be 36 cents for trunk line railroads (those with operating income of $1,000,000 or more a year) and 33 cents for short line roads.

The trunk lines estimated that the proposal would cost an additional $6,903,609 annually. The short lines put their additional cost at $280,000.

The committee majority, comprising the four members representing the public and the four representing the employers, said that it believed that the minimum wages recommended were "the highest which will not substantially curtail employment in the industry and not give a competitive advantage to any group in the industry."

The minority, comprising labor's four representatives, contended that the evidence, "properly weighed, fairly supported a finding that employment in the industry would not have been substantially curtailed by the establishment of a 40-cent minimum."

After the hearing, the Administrator may approve or disapprove the recommendations. In the latter event, he could refer them back to the same committee or appoint a new one.

The majority report included estimates that the recommendations would mean pay increases for 55,805 employees of trunk line railroads, or about one employee in 16. Of these, 23,727 would be in the southern district, which would bear about $4,500,000 of the increased cost, and 25,914 would be in the western district.

For the short lines, it was estimated that 5,300 out of 17,000 employees would get pay boosts.

Treasury Refuses Many Demands For Frozen Funds in U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The special Treasury office which controls approximately $3,500,000,000 worth of assets of invaded European countries said that so far it has approved 27,128 and disapproved 2,586 applications for release of some of the "frozen" funds. No amounts were disclosed.

After each country was invaded or occupied by Germany, President Roosevelt ordered that any assets of those countries which were in the United States could not be transferred either out of the country or to someone else in this country without Treasury permission.

Virtually all of the applications were said to have involved only the transfer of the foreign funds within the United States, and not for shipment of money to a foreign country. Transfers within the country usually are to pay bills or debts of foreigners to Americans.

This is not an Offering Circular. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Circular. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

$22,150,000

Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio Railway

First Mortgage 4% Bonds, Series A

Principal, Interest and Sinking Fund Payments Unconditionally Guaranteed, by Endorsement, Jointly and Severally by

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, Lessees.

Dated September 1, 1940 — *Due September 1, 1965*

Interest payable March 1 and September 1

Semi-annual noncumulative sinking fund of $110,750 to be applied to the purchase or redemption of these Bonds.

Redeemable at the option of the Railway, as a whole or in part, on any interest date upon 45 days' notice at the following prices and accrued interest: to and including September 1, 1945, at 107½%; thereafter to and including September 1, 1950, at 106%; thereafter to and including September 1, 1955, at 104½%; thereafter to and including September 1, 1960, at 103%; thereafter to and including September 1, 1963, at 101½%; and thereafter at any time upon 45 days' notice at 100%.

The issuance, guaranty and sale of these Bonds are subject to authorization by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In the opinion of counsel these Bonds upon issuance will be legal investment for Savings Banks in the States of New York, New Hampshire and California.

The Railway and the Lessees have summarized as follows their letter dated August 22, 1940, describing this issue. The entire letter with Exhibits should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

THE RAILWAY *The Coast Line and the L. & N. jointly and severally lease all the property of the Railway and its wholly owned railroad subsidiary. The Railway and this subsidiary own 283 miles of railroad. The lines extend from Elkhorn City, Ky., to Spartanburg, S. C., and are separately operated under the name "Clinchfield Railroad Company" (unincorporated Lessee Organization) by the Lessees. The Railway's lines form a direct transmountain route connecting the Central West and the Ohio Valley with the Piedmont section of the Carolinas and with the Southeast, serving Kentucky and Virginia coal fields. During 1939, coal and coke provided about 52% of the freight revenues and about 66% of the revenue freight tonnage of the Clinchfield Railroad Company.*

EARNINGS *The following summary has been prepared from the Condensed Statement of Income of the Clinchfield Railroad Company in the Offering Circular and is subject to the notes forming an integral part of that statement.*

Years Ended December 31,	Railway Operating Revenues	Railway Operating Expenses	Operating Ratio	Net Railway Operating Income	Income Available for Fixed Charges
1930	$6,015,814	$3,998,345	66.46%	$2,138,821	$2,300,401
1931	5,410,060	3,530,509	65.26	1,621,378	1,693,842
1932	4,058,976	2,670,470	65.79	1,026,720	1,060,039
1933	4,842,179	2,680,682	55.36	1,894,874	1,913,093
1934	5,204,314	2,998,826	57.62	2,043,294	2,058,346
1935	5,314,958	3,087,169	58.08	2,047,003	2,058,999
1936	6,324,863	3,500,532	55.35	2,575,949	2,587,908
1937	6,880,009	3,638,982	52.89	3,207,138	3,227,518
1938	5,900,718	3,273,385	55.47	2,237,387	2,261,432
1939	7,276,464	3,509,476	48.23	3,286,120	3,295,577
Six Months Ended June 30,					
1939	3,300,198	1,703,219	51.61	1,385,066	1,392,313
1940	4,423,548	2,004,894	45.32	2,097,996	2,103,896

Annual interest charges on the $22,150,000 new Bonds amount to $886,000. Fixed charges on Clinchfield Railroad 2¼% Equipment Trust Certificates will amount to $37,958 during 1940.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE *The net proceeds to be received by the Railway from the sale of the Bonds ($22,260,750 exclusive of accrued interest), together with funds to be provided by the Lessees to the extent required, will be used: (1) to retire on or before December 15, 1940, $8,000,000 First and Consolidated Mortgage 6% Bonds, Series A, due December 15, 1952 and (2) to pay not later than January 15, 1941, a $14,150,000 5% Promissory Note (current rate 3%), due May 27, 1943, and in connection therewith to retire a like principal amount of the First and Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds, Series B, due April 1, 1956, now pledged as collateral for the Note.*

SECURITY *Upon release of the First and Consolidated Mortgage, to be obtained on delivery of these Bonds, the Mortgage under which the Bonds are to be issued, in the opinion of the Railway's counsel, will be a first lien on 265 miles of railroad now owned in fee by the Railway, and a collateral first lien on the 18 miles of railroad of its railroad subsidiary. The lien will also attach to all physical property now owned by the Railway appurtenant to or used as a part of any of its lines of railroad and to equipment title to which is now vested in the Railway. Additional bonds may be issued in series ranking pari passu with the Series A Bonds but not more than $50,000,000 of bonds may be outstanding at any one time under the Mortgage. The lien of the Mortgage, sinking fund provisions and, with certain exceptions, other provisions thereof may be modified by vote of holders of 66⅔% of outstanding bonds affected.*

PURCHASE *Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Railway and the Lessees (as to the sale, acting for and on behalf of the Railway) have agreed to sell to Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated and the latter has agreed to purchase the Bonds at 100½% plus accrued interest to the date of delivery. Forty-five investment banking houses have agreed severally with Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated to sub-underwrite $18,650,000 principal amount of Bonds.*

The foregoing is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Circular dated August 23, 1940, and is subject to the more detailed statements therein. The entire Offering Circular should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds. Copies of such Offering Circular may be obtained from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

Price 102½% and Accrued Interest

These Bonds are offered subject to prior sale when, as and if issued and accepted by Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, and subject to the approval of Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed of (a) all legal proceedings in connection with their issuance, guaranty and sale, and (b) the order or orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission authorizing their issuance, guaranty and sale; and subject further to the condition that such order or orders shall have taken effect on or prior to October 5, 1940. It is expected that delivery of Bonds in temporary form will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. Incorporated against payment therefor in New York funds.

In order to facilitate the distribution of the Bonds by attempting to stabilize the price thereof, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated reserves the right to purchase and sell Bonds, in the open market or otherwise, for either long or short account. This statement is not an assurance that the price of the Bonds will be stabilized, or that the stabilizing, if commenced, may not be discontinued at any time.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO. Incorporated

HARRIMAN RIPLEY & CO. Incorporated — SMITH, BARNEY & CO. — THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION

BLAIR & CO., INC. — MELLON SECURITIES CORPORATION — DREXEL & CO.

W. E. HUTTON & CO. — J. J. B. HILLIARD & SON — EQUITABLE SECURITIES CORPORATION

August 23, 1940.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Farm Income For 1940 Is Put Above '39

WASHINGTON (AP)—A 1940 cash income to farmers of $8,900,000,000, including Government payments and commodity loans, was forecast today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This would be $360,000,000 greater than last year's cash farm income and larger than that for any other year since 1930, except 1937, when the total was $9,111,000,000. The bureau said that, in estimating the trend of prices for the rest of the year, it assumed the war in Europe would continue and it allowed for "some further improvement in consumer demand for farm products."

Gross farm income for the year, including cash income and value of products consumed on the farms, was forecast at $10,150,000,000 as against $9,769,000,000 last year and $10,569,000,000 in 1937.

Government payments for the year, the bureau said, probably will be slightly under the 1939 record total of $807,000,000.

Cash farm income in July totaled $703,000,000, as against $587,000,000 in June, and $641,000,000 in July of last year. The increase in farm income from June to July was slightly greater than usual.

Pres. Hoffman Rebuts Suggestion for Cut In Auto Production

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP) Describing the nation's motor transport system as a "very great segment of American economy, "and a vital part of its defense program, Paul G. Hoffman, President of the Studebaker Corporation, said that no "horse and buggy thinking" should be permitted to impair its efficiency.

Mr. Hoffman told newspaper and magazine writers here to attend the company's annual press preview of new models that suggestions for a curtailment of motorcar production and of road building as a step in implementing the national defense program were based upon a misconception of the American transportation system.

"The word 'transportation' still means 'railroads' to us," he said. "The railroads, vital though they are, now make up only one part of America's transportation facilities; another vital and still larger part consists of our cars and our trucks and the vast network of highways through which the lifeblood of the nation circulates."

"Why is it," he went on, "that anyone can suggest hamstringing highways transport and not cause even a lifted eyebrow, while if he talked about impairing the efficiency of the railroads, for example, or of water transportation, he would be branded immediately as a "fifth columnist" and an agent of Hitler?"

Motor transport, Mr. Hoffman said employs one-seventh of all gainful workers in the land.

"A sound defense policy must aim at more gainful employment, not less," he said. "This enormous industry, contributing one-ninth of all taxes which are collected in the country, is productive of those assets out of which the defense program must be financed."

George D. Keller, Vice-President in charge of sales, said Studebaker had spent $5,000,000 in re-tooling for its new models and that it expects to build and sell more than 150,000 units during the 1941 model year. It assembled 107,963 of its 1940 models.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
10 3¼s '41	103.15	103.15	103.15
3 2¾s '47-'45	108.22	108.21	108.21
5 4¼s '52-'47	119.22	119.21	119.21
1 4¼s '52-'47 reg	110.22	110.22	119.22
15 2¼s '56-'54	102.22	102.22	102.22
13 2¼s '60-'55	107.24	107.21	107.21
5 2¾s '65-'60	106.15	106.15	106.15

Home Owners Loan

5 3s '52-'44	107.4	107.1	107.1

New York City Bond

41 3s '80	96⅛	95⅝	95⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	42¾	42¾	42¾
10 Alleghany cv 5s '44	88	87½	87½
6 Alleghany 5s '50 st	44	43½	43½
1 Alleghn Val 4s '42	104½	104½	104½
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109	109	109
5 Am & For P5s 2030	48½	48	48
1 Am T & T 5½s '43	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108⅞	108⅝	108⅝
4 Am T & T 3¼s '61	108¾	108¾	108¾
11 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	104¾	104½	104¾
1 Ark&MRyB&T 5s'64	97¼	97¼	97¼
9 Arm Dey 4s '57	102⅛	102	102
31 AT&SF 4s '95	105⅞	105¼	105¼
1 AT&SF a1 4s '95 st	86	86	86
5 AT&SF 4½s '48	103⅛	103	103
4 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Atl&Cha AL 4½s'44	93¼	93¼	93¼
4 A C Line 4½s '64	48⅜	48⅛	48⅛
5 A C Lin 5s '45e	67	67	67
5 Atl Refin 3s '53	106¾	106½	106½
7 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	67½	67½	67½
17 B&O '95 st A	30	29⅞	29⅞
1 B&O 95 st C	34½	34½	34½
2 B&O 2000 st D	30	29⅞	29⅞
1 B&O '96 st F	29½	29¼	29¼
1 B&O cv '60 st	12⅝	12½	12½
4 B&O 4s '48	68	68	68
2 B&O S W '50 st	44½	44⅜	44½
7 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	113½	113½	113½
15 Beth Stl 3s '52	107⅜	107⅝	107⅝
2 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	105	105	105
9 Beth Stl 3s '60	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
1 Big Sandy 4s '44	109	109	109
22 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	92	92	92
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	91¼	91	91¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	90	90	90
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	90½	90	90½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	89½	89½	89½
11 Can Nor 6½s '46	102¼	102	102
2 Can Pac 5s '54	72	72	72
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	66½	66½	66½
1 Can Pac 4s perp	55½	55	55
13 Caro C & O 6s '52	107½	107½	107½
1 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	94	94	94
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	44½	44½	44½
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	60	60	60
2 Cen R R N J 4s '87	131⅞	131⅞	131⅞
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	80	80	80
3 C&O 4½s '92	124¼	124¼	124¼
1 C & O 3½s '96 D	100	100	100
10 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	100¼	100	100
1 C&O 1st 4s '89 R&A	116	116	116
6 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	82	81⅞	82
16 CB&Q gen 4s '58	85½	84½	84½
5 CB&Q 4s III '49	98½	98¼	98¼
19 C&O 4s '89C	27	26¾	26¾
3 Chi I & L 6s '47	17½	17	17½
4 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	5	4¾	5
7 CMSP&P a]5s 2000	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4 CM&SP 4¾s '89F	24½	24½	24½
4 CM&SP 4½s '89C	24½	24½	24½
2 CM&SP 4½s '89E	24½	24½	24½
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	8	8	8
1 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
100 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	7¼	7¼	7¼
1000 Chi & NW 4s '87	13	13	13
3 Chi Un Sta 3½s '51	105	105	105
500 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	89½	89½	89½
500 CCC & St L 4½s '77	49½	49¼	49¼
500 CCC & St L gen 4s '93	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
100 CCC & St L 4s '90StL	65	65	65
100 Clev Un Ter 5½s '72	79¾	79¾	79¾
300 Clev Un Ter 5s '73	73¾	73¾	73¾
400 Clev Un Ter 4½s'77C	68⅝	68¼	68⅝
100 Col F & I 5s '42	103½	103½	103½
300 Col & So 4½s '80	25	24¾	25
200 Colmbia G 5s 52May	104½	104⅜	104⅜
500 Columbia G 5s 1961	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
100 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105½	105½	105½
100 Con Edis 3½s '48	106¼	106¼	106¼
300 Con Edis 3½s '58	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
200 Con Edis 3½s '56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
600 Con Oil cv 2½s '51	106¼	106¼	106¼
200 Crown Cork 4½s '48	103	103	103
500 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
1500 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
4 Dayton P&L 3s '70	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	49	49	49
7 Del Ed 4s '65	109¾	109¼	109¾
1 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Erie rfg 5s '67	12⅞	12½	12½
11 Erie rfg 5s '75	12⅞	12½	12½
4 Erie 1st 4s '96	66½	66½	66½
23 Erie gen lin 4s '96	25⅝	25	25
4 Fireston'T&R'13½s '48	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
12 GenStlCast 5½s '49	73	72⅝	73
1 Goodrich 4½s'56	104	104	104
12 GtNor 1st 4½s '61	108¼	108	108
17 GtNor 4s '46 G	102½	101½	101½
4 GtNor 4s '46 H	93¼	92¾	92¾
15 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	78	78	78
2 Gulf M&N 5s '50	81½	80½	81½
6 HudsonCoal 5s '62A	28½	28	28
4 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	45½	45	45¼
3 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12¼	12	12
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	45	45	45
1 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	51½	51½	51½
1 Ill Cen Lius 3½s '53	59	59	59
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	44¾	44¾	44¾
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	41¾	41¾	41¾
5 Ind Ill&Iowa 4s '50	60	60	60
4 Inland Stl 3s '61	105½	105	105
5 InterBR Tr 4s '32	33¼	33¼	33¼
3 Interb R Ter rfg 5s '66	81	81	81
19 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	48⅞	48¼	48½
3 IntPaper 6s '55	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
1 Int Paper 5s '47	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝
6 Int T&T 5s '55	30⅜	30	30
1 James F&Clea 4s '59	52¼	52¼	52¼
17 KC Term 4s '60	107½	107⅛	107¼
3 Kresge Found 3s '50	102½	102½	102½
5 Lac Gas 5½s '53	49	49	49
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	48¼	48¼	48¼
6 Lac Gas 5s '42	85	85	85
10 Lautaro Nit inc '75	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 Leh&NY 4s '45	34¼	34¼	34¼
8 Leh-C&N 4½s '54 C	49	49	49
2 Leh Val NY4½s'40	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
3 LehValNY 4½s '40asd	41⅞	41¾	41⅞
5 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	18	18	18
3 Leh Val 4s 2003	15	15	15
5 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜
2 Leh Val T 5s '4 asd	47	46½	46½
5 Lex & East 5s '65	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
4 Liggett & My 7s '44	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
2 Liggett & M 5s '51	128	128	128
4 Loews 3½s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Lone Star Gas 5½s '53	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	83	83	83
18 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	101	101	101

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	125.38	26.85	22.01
Net change	—1.10	—.24	—.27
Previous close	126.46	27.09	22.28
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

* Preliminary

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
12 Lou&N 4½s 2003	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
5 Louis & N 4s B '60	105	105	105
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	83½	83½	83½
2 Maine Cen 4½s '60	50	50	50
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	28	28	28
4 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	93½	93¼	93½
3 Mead Corp 4½s '55	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	103½	103¼	103¼
10 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	14	13½	13½
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	24	24	24
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1	1	1
3 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	15½	15½	15½
15 Mob & Ob 5s '38 ct	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
1 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	101½	101½	101½
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	37	37	37
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	106	106	106
1 Natl Steel 3s '65	105½	105½	105½
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	59	58¾	59
12 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57⅛	56⅞	57
28 NYC 4½ 2013 A	52	51¼	51¾
2 NYC cn 4s '98	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
7 NYC 3¾s '46	82¼	81¾	81¾

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	70¼	70⅜	69	69¼	70⅝
Dec.	72⅜	72½	71⅜	71⅝	72⅝
May	73⅜	73¾	72¾	73	73¾

Corn

Sept.	60⅞	61⅛	60½	60¾	60⅞
Dec.	55⅜	55⅝	55⅛	55¼	55⅜
May	55⅞	56⅜	55½	55¾	56⅛

Oats

Sept.	28¼	28¼	27⅜	27½	28⅜
Dec.	29	29	28⅜	28½	29¼
May	30⅛	30⅛	29⅜	29⅜	30¼

Soy Beans

Oct.				67½	67½
Dec.	68¼	68¼	68	68	68
May	69½	....	....	69½	69½

Rye

Sept.	37⅜	38	37⅜	37½	37⅞
Dec.	40¾	40¾	40¼	40⅜	43⅞
May	43⅝	43¾	43⅜	43½	....

Lard

Sept.	4.80	4.80	4.70	4.70	4.82
Oct.	4.87	4.87	4.85	4.85	4.95
Dec.	5.12	5.12	5.02	5.02	5.15
Jan.	5.22	5.22	5.15	5.15	5.25
March	6.07	6.07	6.05	6.05	6.17
May	6.27	6.27	6.20	6.20	6.32

Cotton Prices

New York

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	9.24	9.25	9.16	9.16	9.24
Dec.	9.23	9.24	9.15	9.15	9.22
Mar.	9.13	9.13	9.05	9.05	9.13
May	8.93	8.94	8.88	8.88	8.95
July	8.75	8.75	8.68	8.68	8.76

Spots (7a) 9.66 (12) 9.86.

Sugar Futures

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NYSepNo3	1.69	1.71	1.69	1.71	1.67
WldSepNo4	.71½	.72	.71½	.72	.70
WldDecNo4	.74½	.75	.74½	.74½	.74

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	8.07	8.30	8.03	8.30	8.17
December	8.33	8.47	8.21	8.45	8.35
March	8.55	8.68	8.47	8.65	8.48

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	19.40	19.41	19.33	19.41	19.44
December	19.14	19.20b	19.08	19.20b	19.16

b—Bid.

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	9.64	9.64	9.61	9.61	9.67
December	9.72	9.72	9.71	9.71	9.75

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	4.03	4.04	4.03	4.04	4.04
Dec.	4.20	4.21	4.20	4.20	4.21

Wool Tops

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	92.8	9.37	92.4	93.2	92.8
December	90.5	91.2	89.3	90.4	90.3
March	88.1	89.2	88.0	88.8	88.4

Raw Silk

	High	Low	Close
Nov.	2.44½	2.44½	2.44½

Quotations for cotton, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—Copper steady; Electrolytic spot, Conn. Valley, 11.00; export fas NY, 9.90. Tin quiet, spot and nearby 50.62½; forward 50.12½. Lead steady, spot, New York 4.90-95; East St. Louis 4.75. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.50. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite, unchanged.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 NYC cv 3¼s 52 (25a)	57¼	57¼	57¼
20 NYC & HR 3½s 97 reg	75½	75½	75½
11 NYCh&StL 6s 41	80½	80½	80½
11 NYCh&StL 5½s 74a	65½	64⅞	64⅞
2 NY Ch&StL 4½s 78	55½	55½	55½
4 NY Dock Co 4s 51	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
5 NY G El H&P 4s 49	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
2 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	17	17	17
7 NYNH&H 4½s 67	16½	16½	16½
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	14	14	14
1 NY&R Gas 6s 51a	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3 NY Steam 2½s 63	106	106	106
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103	103	103
2 Norfolk&Sou 5s 41	68	68	68
11 Norf &W 4s 96	122¾	122¼	122¾
27 Nor Pac 6s 2047	60½	60¼	60½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	54	54	54
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49	49	49
19 Nor Pac 4s 97	67¼	66⅜	66⅜
9 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43½	43¼	43⅜
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	6	6	6
6 Ohio Ed 5½s '64	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	110¼	110¼	110½
1 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
1 Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	107½	107½	107½
1 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	108¾	108⅝	108¾
2 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	103⅛	102¾	102¾
1 Pen RR 4½s deb'70	90	90	90
1 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 Pen RR 4s '48 st	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
22 Pen RR 3¼s '52	85	85	85
1 Pere Marq 4½s'80	60¾	60¾	60¾
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	109	109	109
3 PhilBal&W 4½s'77C	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Phila Co 5s '67	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	14⅛	14	14
1 Phillips Pet 3s '48	107	107	107
2 PCC & SL 5s '70A	106	106	106
5 PCC & SL 4½s '63 I	116¼	145¾	116¼
21 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	54	53¾	53¾
16 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	70½	70	70
17 PorRiATob 6s 42st ct	90⅜	90	90
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Readg 4½s 79 B	70¼	70¼	70¼
10 Rem Rand 4½s 56ww	99¾	99¾	99¾
12 Repub Steel 4½s 61	100	99¾	100
98 Repub Steel 4½s 56	100	99⅞	99⅞
1 StLPub Svc 5s 59	65½	65½	65½
1 StLSF 5s 50 ct	9	9	9
15 StLSF4½s78ct st	8¾	8½	8½
5 St L SW 5s 52	14½	14½	14½
1 Schulze 6½s 46 B st	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛
2 Seab A L cn 6s 45	37a	37a	37a
2 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	4	4	4
2 Shell Un 2½s '54	97	97	97
2 Silesian-Am 7s '41	36	36	36
1 Simmons cv 4s '52	100½	100½	100½
1 Socony-Vac 3s '64	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	109	109	109
3 So Col Pow 6s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	106	106	106
1 Sou Pac 4½s '81	39¾	39¾	39¾
13 So Pac 4½s '69	39⅞	39¼	39¾
6 So Pac rfg 4s '55	55	55	55
16 So Pac 3¾s '46	51	50½	51
1 So Pac 5s 2047C	45½	44⅞	44⅞
3 South Ry 6½s '56	78	78	78
7 South Ry cn 5s '94	89	88¾	88¾
5 South Ry gen 4s '56	55½	55½	55½
1 Studebaker cv 6s '45	100	100	100
1 Swift & Co 2¾s '50	105½	105½	105½
7 T RR A St L 4s '53	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1 Texark&Ft Sm 5½s '50	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
3 Tex Corp 3s '59	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
3 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	66¾	66¾	66¾
2 Tex P-MP Ter 5½s '64	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
1 Studebaker cv 6s '45	100	100	100
24 Third Ave aj 5s '60	19	18¾	18¾
2 Third Ave 4s '60	55¾	55¾	55¾
2 Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s '60	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 Tri Continen 5s '53	105⅞	105½	105½
37 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛
2 Union Pac 3½s '80	102¼	102	102¼
3 Un Pac 3½s '0	97½	97½	97½
4 Unit Drug 5s '53	81	80⅞	81
1 U S Steel 1.625s '45	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2 Utah P & L 5s '44	102	101⅜	101⅜
1 Va & SW cn 5s '58	58	58	58
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	107	107	107
2 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	5	5	5
11 Wabash 1st 5s '39	40½	39½	39½
10 Walwrth 4s '55	69	69	69
2 West Shore 4s 2361	48⅜	48¼	48⅜
1 Westn Md 4s '52	84	84	84
10 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	107½	107½	107½
3 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	101⅜	101½	101½
1 Wilson & Co 4s '55	105⅛	105⅛	105⅞
5 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s '47	100½	100½	100½
8 Wis Cen 4s '49	22½	22½	22½
1 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105½	105½	105½
4 Young S&T cv 4s '48	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛

Foreign Bonds

7 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	58	57¼	57⅝
18 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	58	57½	57½
1 Argentine 4½s '48	77½	77½	77½
4 Australia 5s '57	50	49⅞	49⅞
4 Australia 4½s '56	45	44½	44½
1 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
5 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
2 Budapest 6s '62	8½	8½	8½
6 Buen A 4½s '77	44½	44¼	44¼
79 Canada 5s '52	99¼	98½	98½
13 Canada 4s '60	90½	88½	88⅝
5 Canada 3s '68	81	80	80
7 Canada 3s '67	80¾	78½	78½
8 Canada 2½s '45	89	87½	87½
1 Chile Ry '61 Feb	12½	12½	12½
5 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 Copenhag 4½s '53	28	28	28
5 Cuba 4½s '77	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
1 Cuba 4½s 49	100	100	100
1 Denmark 5½s 55	41	41	41
13 Denmark 4½s 62	41	40⅝	40⅝
1 Dom 5½s 42	70	70	70
1 French 7½s 41	55¼	55¼	55¼
26 GerGov 5½s 65	16½	16⅜	16⅜
10 GerGov 7s 49	20¾	20½	20½
9 GtConElJap6½s50	82	81	81½
2 Greek 6s 68	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Hungary 4½s 79 ext	27	27	27
9 Ital Pub Util 7st 52	30¼	30	30¼
10 Italy 7s 1951	49⅜	48⅝	48⅝
2 Japan 6½s 54	82½	82½	82½
9 Japan 5½s 65	59⅞	59¾	59⅞
4 Norway 6s '44	49	49	49
2 Norway 4s '63	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
4 Queensld 7s '41	81⅞	81	81
1 Rio de Jan 6½s'53	7	7	7
1 Rio Gr do Sul7ss '66	10	10	10
3 Rome 6½s '52	35	33¾	33¾
7 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 Sao Paulo St 7s '56	12¾	12¾	12¾
5 Shinyetsu El 6½s'52	62	62	62
4 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	52½	52	52
2 Tokyo City 5s '52	25	25	25
15 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	56¼	56	56
8 rug aj 3¾s&s4½s '79	41¾	41⅝	41¾
6 Urug 4½s '78	41¼	41	41¼

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 1,882,000; previous day, 4,308,000; week ago, 2,726,300; year ago, 5,114,200! two years ago, 4,429,625; Jan. 1 to date, 1,002,176,175; year ago, 1,050,669,575; two years ago, 1,151,903,980.

U. S. Exports In July Lower Than in June

WASHINGTON (AP)—The blockade of France and the Mediterranean Sea cut slightly into United States merchandise exports in July.

Noting that July exports fell to $317,000,000 from $350,000,000 in June, the Commerce Department said the loss would have been heavier except that "the practical elimination of exports to France, which amounted to $47,000,000 in June, was partly compensated in July by increased shipments to the United Kingdom."

Detailed figures on the geographical distribution of July shipments, however, will not be available for several days.

Merchandise imports into the United States, on the other hand, rose from $211,000,000 in June to $232,000,000 in July.

This gain was attributed by the department to "expanded requirements for foreign crude materials growing out of the significantly higher current level of domestic industrial production and to some extent also the building up of stocks."

For the first seven months of 1940, exports totaled $2,384,589,000 and imports $1,526,019,000, or an export excess of $858,570,000. In the similar period last year, exports amounted to $1,645,642,000, imports $1,263,368,000, and the export excess $382,274,000.

Extension of the British blockade after the Italian entrance into the war and the surrender of France was reflected, the department said, in decreased exports during July of firearms, ammunition, nonferrous metals, airplanes, machinery, automobiles, gasoline, explosives and lubricating oil.

The statement made no prediction of how these trends might be affected in the future by action of the British in taking over former French contracts in this country.

Up to the time of its surrender, France was the principal destination of airplanes bought here jointly by the Allies. Aircraft shipments fell from $28,000,000 in June to about $23,000,000 in July.

A few export items increased, including copper, wood pulp, corn, lard and dairy products.

After lagging badly for many months, corn shipments jumped to 6,670,000 bushels in July.

The gain in im

Colorado Folk Called to Fair To View Top Output of Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PUEBLO, Colo.—Pueblo, the industrial center of the Rocky Mountain region, also will become the agricultural hub the week of Aug. 26-30, when the annual Colorado State Fair is held here. Coming the last week in August, the exposition is expected to draw heavily upon tourists from many Midwestern and Southern States.

Not only will visitors have an opportunity to see the State's best agriculture and livestock, but there will be a great variety of entertainment every afternoon and evening. Everything that distinguishes the West will be illustrated at the fair, according to Frank H. Means, the Manager. Visitors will be interested in the blue ribbon horses, cattle, swine, sheep, poultry, fruit, crops and such, but the State is especially concerned in the new "crop" of humanity. The fair will be official host to 500 4-H Club boys and girls from the 63 counties of the State for the week. They represent the champions of their counties in all the pursuits of living happily and well on the farms of Colorado. The boys and girls will be brought to the fair with their leaders and chaperones, and for a week they will live in dormitories on the fairgrounds. They will compete in a large hall, they will help prepare food for their meals, they will see their State champions determined.

For many youngsters this will be the first trip away from home. There will be special tours for them to visit industries, large stores, the zoo, parks, and other attractions. They will travel to and from the fair by train, with the State taking care of their expenses. Those who bring livestock will find the State fair management has assembled an imposing array of stock buyers who are expected to bid stock at better than market prices.

"Colorado takes pride in exhibiting the things which thrift and planning and hard work have made possible," states Gov. Ralph L. Carr. "Every sugar beet, every potato is a tribute to the courage of the men and women who have seen fit to reclaim the mountain and the plain and to make it blossom under the influence of an irrigation shovel. Every head of better livestock bespeaks the interest and the intelligence of the men who are trying to build a better stock of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs for American consumption.

"Every lad who gets a horse between his knees and fights against the raring of an outlaw tells of the courage of his grandfathers and grandmothers, who faced privation and hunger and the dangers of the Indian country to reclaim Colorado for civilization. The State Fair is an epitome of all the good things done by generations of the past. It marks the development in civilization which can not be overlooked."

The Fair commission is composed of Ray H. Talbot, Pueblo, President; George Hofmann, Iliff, Vice-President and Treasurer; and John M. Addington, Montrose, Vice-President and Secretary.

Address on Labor Day Expected To Set Forth Roosevelt Policies

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt's plans for a "non-political" trip South set capital politicians speculating on what campaign significance the visit might incidentally develop. Considerable interest centered on the fact that the Chief Executive would dedicate a Tennessee Valley Authority dam, because the occasion would afford him opportunity to discuss the Administration's policy on public power projects.

Such a discussion, it was pointed out, also would give Mr. Roosevelt the opportunity to speak—if he wished—on the long conflict between the TVA and his Republican opponent, Wendell L. Willkie, as President of Commonwealth and Southern Corporation.

Another point noted was that the addresses Mr. Roosevelt has scheduled will be his first since his speech accepting the Democratic nomination for President for a third term.

Plans, as announced by the White House, indicate that the principal address will be delivered when the President dedicates TVA's Chickamauga Dam on Labor Day. This speech will be followed by another that afternoon at Newfound Gap, on the Tennessee-North Carolina border, at ceremonies formally opening the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Mr. Roosevelt plans to leave the capital next Tuesday for about eight days. He will go to Hyde Park, N. Y., for a stay of about five days and then go directly to Chattanooga, Tenn., site of the dam, by train. After visiting the Park, he will go to South Charleston, W. Va., to inspect the naval armor and gun plants before returning to Washington.

Henry A. Wallace, Mr. Roosevelt's vice-presidential running mate, conferred with the President yesterday on his acceptance speech which he will make in Des Moines, Iowa, on Aug. 29. Mr. Wallace said he would give a non-political talk at the Afro-American Exposition at Chicago on Labor Day and then would start a stumping tour for the Democratic ticket.

William Allen White Asks Nation To Back President's Foreign Policy

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—William Allen White, Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies and a frequent Republican critic of the Roosevelt Administration, appealed last night for "the patient confidence of a united people" for President Roosevelt.

"He has earned it," Mr. White said in a broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System. "I, as a partisan Republican who has opposed him for eight years, want to pause to pay tribute to the President of the United States.

"From the beginning of this war against democracy he has known that our first line trench lay across the Rhine. His vision, more than that of any other ruler of the world, has seen from the start the meaning of this ancient conflict.

"We may agree or disagree with him on domestic policies; but I think no American statesman of the first order has risen to deny that his leadership in foreign affairs has pointed the only direction of safety for the American people.

"Mr. Willkie's acceptance speech revealed his anxiety for British victory. This is a national cause. It calls for national unity."

Mr. White, publisher of the Emporia (Kas.) Gazette, said his committee had expanded to 600 locals throughout the country, and that "between two and three million" signatures to petitions had been obtained in behalf of the British cause.

He said "perhaps many thousands" of planes, as well as "considerable quantities" of guns and munitions, had been shipped to Britain and, formerly, to France.

He urged the sale of 50 over-age destroyers to Britain in return for naval bases in this Hemisphere, and other help for the British.

25,000 Evacuees

CHICAGO, Aug. 23 (AP)—Marshall Field III, President of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, reports that at least 25,000—and possibly 50,000—British child evacuees will be brought to the United States.

He told reporters that 200,000 youngsters had been registered for evacuation from Great Britain and that 32,000 of these had expressed a preference for havens in the United States and 20,000 had favored Canada.

He said that 1,000 were expected to arrive in this country within a week and 3,000 more in September. Additional thousands would continue to come to America, he added, regardless of the "mercy ship" bill to permit U. S. ships to transport children from the British Isles.

California Jobs, Pay Boosted by Defense

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23 (AP)—The national defense program not only has increased employment in California manufacturing industries but has lengthened average work hours, George C. Kidwell, State Director of Industrial Relations, has reported.

Employment reports showed a gain of 14 per cent in the number of wage earners on pay rolls in July over July, 1939.

Because of longer hours and higher pay, the workers drew 25 per cent more wages than a year ago.

$800,000 Building For Plane Plant

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 23 (AP)—Consolidated Aircraft Corp., which will dedicate recently completed additions costing $2,500,000 on Sept. 2, has announced plans for another structure which will cost $800,000.

The new building will be equipped principally for construction of land planes.

The Company said its backlog was in excess of $120,000,000 and that its list of employees reached a record high yesterday of 9,485.

W. Va. County Votes Out Liquor Stores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Calhoun County, West Virginia, has voted out the State liquor stores, an unofficial total of voting in a local option election disclosed.

A petition by ministers and others to the County Court resulted in the election, Aug. 13, in which the total vote, with three small precincts still missing, being 980 against continuance of the liquor stores and 454 for continuance.

The three missing precincts will not affect the outcome, officials said.

WPA Gang Gives $113 for Defense

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 23

WPA officials announce that 30 Greenville, S. C., WPA workers have sent President Roosevelt $113 to be used for national defense. The WPA pays a national average of about $2 a day.

"The country must prepare now to defend itself from aggression . . .," wrote FcDuffie Irwin, Superintendent and spokesman for a gang of warehouse workers.

"If the Government can help me when I'm down and out," added Earl M. Glazener, another contributor, "it is my duty to help the country in time of need."

Defense Unity Or Subjection Called Choice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Promises of far-reaching international good will and unanimity of opinion that countries in the Western Hemisphere must either "unify their defense programs or deliver themselves to slavery," marked weeklong sessions of the Second International Congress of Professors of Ibero-American literature.

A score of professors from Latin-American universities, and professors from approximately 50 universities in the United States attended the Congress, described by its retiring President, Dr. Manuel P. Gongalez of the University of California, as an organization designed "to improve friendly relations between Latin-America and the United States through the dissemination of culture and personal contacts."

Totalitarianism Opposed

Jorge Obligado, representative of the Circle of Argentine Writers to the Congress, and one of the leading poets of his country, told the delegates that in Argentina 90 per cent of the people oppose any totalitarian penetration of any sort, and that is true in other South American countries as well, he said.

"There must be a cultural as well as a political struggle in South American between the democratic and totalitarian traditions," Señor Obligado declared.

In a message to the Congress at its closing session, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles wired, "I have learned with genuine satisfaction of the success of the second International Congress of Ibero-American Literature in Los Angeles at which various American Republics are represented. It is gratifying to know that fruitful collaboration in this important field is continuing. I want to assure you of my interest in the aims of the Congress and would be gratful if you would convey my greetings and good wishes to the delegates."

Cultural Elements United

In his closing message to the delegates, Dr. Gonzales summarized the achievements of the sessions: "We have met here on common grounds and instead of using guns we have united the cultural elements of two continents whose ideals are based on freedom and equality and the creation of a common spirit.

"The success of your meeting," Dr. Gonzales said, "gives added emphasis to the conviction that, because North and South America have a common spirit, such deliberations as ours will serve as impetus to welding the fabrics of that spirit."

Dr. John E. Englekirk of Tulane University was elected President of the Congress at the closing session, and Vice-Presidents for the coming year are Dr. William Berrien, Northwestern University; Prof. Haimundo Lazo, University of Havana; and Prof. Raimundo Lida, University of La Plata, Argentina. Dr. Dorothy Schony, University of Texas, will serve as treasurer.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Desirable 6-room apt., double house, heat, garage; restricted, adults only, no dogs. 543 Washington St. Asp. 1056.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Seven and eight-room apartments, two baths, Longwood section; owner-management; restricted. Ph. Longwood 2218.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1402 Beacon St., near Coolidge Corner—3 and 4 rooms, large; fireplaces; restricted; 1 room basement; $25. Long. 3200.

40 HURON AVENUE, Cambridge—Adjoining Gray Gardens East. 6 rooms, tile bath, hot water heat, first floor, adults only. F. X. Masse, 243 Walden Street, Cambridge, Mass. or 40 Huron Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

EACH TENANT CONTROLS HIS OWN HEAT in new modern brick apartment house; garages; ready for fall occupancy; other apartments and houses. HOWARD E. WHITING, 4 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.; KIR. 6502.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautifully decorated furnished apt., 5 large outside rooms, closed-in sleeping porch; janitor service. Asp. 4717.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

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BOSTON—Quiet sunny room for business person, $5; vicinity The Mother Church; elevator. Box B-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Now—In the August Sale—It's
GORDON'S *for* COATS
Fur Coats
Cloth Coats
at Great Savings
GORDON'S WOMAN'S SHOP
183 Pleasant St. Malden 5863

LAST CALL to Our 36th AUGUST SALE
Save 10 to 40% on Furniture, Rugs and Floor Coverings . . .
Easy Terms
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 Main Street, Malden
Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

Jones Stores, Inc.
MALDEN MELROSE
Clearance Sale
All during month of August

F. N. JOSLIN COMPANY
A Modern Department Store
Serving Malden and Its Environs
We're Ready with New Back-to-School Togs
For Boys and Girls of All Ages

W. H. BROWN FUEL & OIL CO., Inc.
708 Eastern Ave. Tel. Mal. 3630
READING COAL
When it's RED it's Reading
TRADE MARKED

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Melrose Florist Co.
Floral Designs and Flowers for Every Occasion. Tel. Mel. 1628
245 W. WYOMING AVENUE

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Shoes with style that fit and are dependable
542 MAIN STREET

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service.
Telephones Melrose 0294—0295
C. B. & F. H. GOSS

PRIOR
"The Haberdasher"
SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE
Colored Shirts, Neckwear, Hose, Straw Hats, Wash Slacks, Bathing Suits Reduced in Price
529 MAIN STREET

CARMOTE Colorful PAINTS
Carmote Paint
Housewares
Whittemore Hardware Co.
Tel. Mel. 6900 531 Main St.

NEEDHAM

Personal Loans for Personal Needs at Low Cost
Loans up to $1000
NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Member F. D. I. C.
Federal Reserve System

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C 1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for ..... year, or ..... months, beginning with the current issue.

PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00

Name .....
Street and Number .....
City and State .....

MASSACHUSETTS

NEEDHAM
(Continued)

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

WING'S
SAVE NOW!
Wing's "Old Fashioned"
August Furniture Sale
Ends August 31!!

SCHOOLS OPEN SOON
Are you ready?
Name tapes for clothing 50c
Personal Stationery $1.00
Fountain Pens (specal sale) 69c
Special Counters on each floor at
HUTCHINSON'S 222 UNION ST.
We carry "Toll House" Cook Books

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEW BEDFORD
STEAM DYE HOUSE
Cleaners and Dyers
690 Pleasant St., opp. Post Office
Dial 6-8261 and 6-8262

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone West Newton 0191 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-known Makes May Be
Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street New. No. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
Cen. New. 3810, Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

BATH TOWELS
are fluffier — dry better — look cleaner — when washed the laundry way.
Dedham Custom Laundry
Dedham 0100

Star Market Co.
New Genuine Spring Lamb
Tender, Meaty, Young Legs
304 Walnut St., New. N. 8400

NORWOOD

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon
Oil Burners
"ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 1765—Norwood 1445—1446

PITTSFIELD

Berkshire Photo Supply
Cameras—Films
Photographic Supplies
279 North St., Y. M. C. A. Bldg.

HYATT GAS SERVICE
PYROFAX
Gas Ranges—Refrigerators
Hot Water Heating and
Gas Radiators
Real Gas for Gasless Homes
164 Gale Ave. Tel. 8131

Visit our
VARSITY SHOP
for Smart Clothes for
School and College

BESSE-CLARKE
273 North Street

The
AGRICULTURAL
NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp

ELECTRIC SUPPLY &
REPAIR CO., Inc.
Lighting and Power Supplies
"Budgit" Hoist
Gates V-Belt Drives
Cutler Hammer Controls
Fluorescent Lighting Units
63 EAGLE STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

Walk-Over Shoes
For Men and Women
Jack O' Lantern Shoes
for Children
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Dodge and Plymouth Cars
and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

Highest Quality Dairy
Products
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Grade A and Vitamin D Milk
DELICIA ICE CREAM
PITTSFIELD
MILK EXCHANGE
INC.
Frank A. Carroll, Mgr.
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M, 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUR COATS
Ready to Wear Made to Order
Remodeled and Repaired
Low Summer Rates
FASHION FUR SHOP
1147 Hancock St. GRAnite 2103

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
THE STREAMLINER
SUPER MARKET
60 Franklin Street
Also
1177 Hancock Street
Pre. 1234

Don't Wear a Soiled Hat
Send Yours to Us to be Cleaned
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
Pres. 5000

UPHOLSTERING
Furniture recovered, repaired, refinished, mattresses, box springs, slip covers, chairs rush seated and recaned. Free estimate.
Peterson-Krishfield Co.
497 BEALE STREET GRANITE 6613

Granite 8100, 8101
KARL'S
Auto Body Repair Co., Inc.
Specializing in Bodies and Fenders
Straightening Frames
Complete "Bear" Equipment Upholstery
Complete Refinishing Department
KARL A. KARJALAINEN
23 GREENWOOD AV., WOLLASTON, MASS.

Woodward's Chevrolet
SALES and SERVICE
Selected Used Cars
Walter H. Woodward BLU. 9200
426 Adams St. East Milton

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

GAMBLE'S MARKET
featuring Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

Friday and Saturday
Only
INSIDE CLOTHES DRIER
Reg. Price, 79c
For Sale, Only 39c
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed and delivered to your home.
Telephone Ston. 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

Contract Now for
NewEnglandCoke
with
W. BANCROFT & CO.
Phone Reading 1264

BOWSER & COMPANY
announces an opening of a new
YOUTH CENTER
with a complete line of wearing apparel for boys and girls of all ages.
450 MAIN STREET WAKEFIELD

SHARON—Foxboro

Home is no place for the family washing.
Foxboro Laundry Co.
"CAREFUL LAUNDERERS"
Service in Sharon, Norwood,
Canton and Walpole
TELEPHONE FOXBORO 54

THRIFT MOTOR SALES
DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Automotive Electricians
At the Common—Foxboro Phone 505

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10 a. m.-12 m. and 5-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Line of Tires and Service Station Products
QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL
J. F. SHERIDAN & SON
Cor. School and Medford Sts. Som. 0884

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

Star Market Co.
New Low Everyday Prices
on well-known foods you use regularly. Make a habit of shopping at this Quality Food Store every day.
401 HIGHLAND AVE. AT DAVIS SQ.

C. J. MIERS & SONS
Roofers
ESTABLISHED 1857
Slate, Tin and Gravel Roofs, Asbestos Shingles, Copper Gutters and Conductors put in and repaired. All work given personal attention and guaranteed.
Office, 20 Pearl St. Somerset 0638-R

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call me for personal
insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

Unexpected Guests!
—no bother or extra expenses —with the "CREAM-TOP" bottle.
If you've not seen it, call Mid. 3818 and the routeman will gladly demonstrate it to you.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Avenue
Tel. Mid. 3818

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mobilubrication Certified
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury Street
Tel. Wel. 1276 or 1578
Let us condition your car for Summer driving—"Bumper to Bumper"

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL, COKE, WOOD, FUEL OIL, RANGE OIL, GASOLINE, LUMBER, BUILDING MATERIALS, PAINT, GRAIN, FERTILIZER
Call WELLESLEY 1530
1876 DIEHL & SON, INC. 1939

WEYMOUTH

Back to School Fashions
for Girls and Boys
at the
DOROTHY ANN SPECIALTY SHOP
Washington Square Weymouth Landing

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

SEAFORD, Sussex, "Hughenden"—Five minutes Christian Science church, shops, station; overlooking sea; noted cuisine; separate tables; moderate terms.

BUSINESS SERVICE

JOURNALIST: LECTURER: PUBLICIST: TRAVELLER: With special knowledge of industrial publicity. Author of standard textbooks on furnishing and motoring. African and European experience, requires new outlets. Apply Box W-1602 BCM/CSM, London.

FOOD PRODUCTS

FAIGNTON, DEVON—Cooked meats, table dainties, freshly made on the premises. Phone 57206. C. B. STOCKER, 40 Hyde Road.

HOME SHARING

LONDON—Within easy distance Kensington, spacious lounge-dining room and two bedrooms; countried view and surroundings, use bathroom and kitchen. Amply furnished, and inclusive 'phone, elec. light, gas and constant hot water. Rental £2.5.0 weekly. Box W-1463, BCM/CSM, London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

DERBYSHIRE—Charming quiet residence for 2 or 3 guests only, on hillside overlooking fine Peak scenery; 7 minutes from First Church and Municipal Orchestral Concerts; all electric house and acre of gardens, flanked by woods and hills; readers of Monitor preferred. Apply "HAVENSWORTH," Carlisle Road, Buxton. Telephone 390 Buxton.

HOVE, SUSSEX, Harley Court, 49, The Drive. Tel. 5227—Restful refined home, garden; C.H.W. bedrooms, good cooking; distance from sea, convenient busses. From 3 gns.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences; lovely views; peaceful; from 3 gns. Miss Clarke, Peverell, High Salvington, Worthing.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home; best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

HOUSES TO LET

CHISLEHURST, KENT—Furnished house for duration. Neutral area. Good accommodation. Low rental. Fleuret, South Winds, Canford Cliffs, Dorset.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave., Hounslow Tel. Hounslow 0264

POST WANTED

Lady with daughter aged 13, having to leave East Coast home, seeks post as Housekeeper or Companion, with Christian Scientists preferred. Box W-1596 BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

GODALMING, SURREY—Furnished or unfurnished room to let in lady's house. Use of bathroom, kitchen and garden. Box W-1598, BCM/CSM, London.

England

BATH

3, The Corridor, Bath
6, Union Street, Bristol

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

LONGLEY'S
Complete House Furnishers
Specialists in
Carpets and Linoleums
St. Leonards Road Phone Bexhill 28

For Better Milk
SAND HALL AND
SIDLEY FARMS
Phone BEXHILL 442

BIRMINGHAM

Everything for Ladies
Gowns, Coats, Woollies, Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Fashion Accessories, House Linens, Down Quilts, Soft Furnishings and Silk, Woollen and Rayon Fabrics.

Packhams
BIRMINGHAM
TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR, Ltd.
39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

J. H. GAY, M. I. P.
Est. 1870
568 MOSELEY ROAD 12.
Plumbing (Authorized)
Building Repairs and
Alterations
South 0161 DECORATOR

BOURNEMOUTH

TWICE A WEEK I pass your door
Reliance Laundry, Ltd.
PAISLEY ROAD
PHONE SOUTHBOURNE 106

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
52 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

79 and 166 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimtaes Free
Tel. 3700

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
62, 64, 66 Old Christchurch Road. Tel. Bournemouth 439. Also at 626, 628 Christchurch Road. Tel. Boscombe 321

Anderson & McAuley Ltd.
Household Linen, Down Quilts
Blankets, Fancy Linen, Handkerchiefs,
Hosiery and Lingerie
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

Harvey Nichols & Co.
LIMITED
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD
BOURNEMOUTH
Removal Experts, Decorators
Complete House Furnishers
Carpet and Curtain Specialists
China, Glass, Ironmongery
etc.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS
BOSCOMBE
Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 501

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD.
62 & 63 EAST STREET
BRIGHTON
Specialists in
HOUSEHOLD & FANCY LINENS
BLANKETS · DOWN QUILTS
HANDKERCHIEFS · HOSIERY
LINGERIE · KNITWEAR & GOWNS

CORSETS, BELTS
and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room. ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and
DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light, Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
New Branch Cake Shop
QUEEN'S COURT, near Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

Strodonia
TOOTH PASTE
1/- and 6d
Refreshing and Cleansing
Strode Cosh & Penfold
8 addresses in Bristol

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
Massingham
63 Queen's Road
Bristol 8
BOOKLET ON REQUEST

BACK TO SCHOOL OUTFITS
for BOYS and GIRLS
Marsh's
86/92b Whiteladies Road, Clifton

BROMLEY

DUNN'S IN THE MARKET SQ.
BROMLEY, KENT (RAV 0042)
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS and STORAGE
REPAIRS
LOOSE COVERS—CURTAINS
Market Square and Widmore Road

PARSONS *of Bromley*
LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's
Hosiers and Outfitters
PHONE RAV. 0302
Agents for BRAEMAR

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street, Bromley
For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE
CORN SEEDS and FERTILIZERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road, and Oakley Road, Bromley Common
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

For High Class Jewellery
Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley)
Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham
Phone RAV. 0502

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

CAMBERLEY

PHONE CAMBERLEY 1375 (three lines)
KEIL
Builder and Decorator
St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

CAMBRIDGE

ALLINS
for
NEW and SECOND HAND
CYCLES
Repairs and Accessories
12 Bridge Street CAMBRIDGE

ENGLAND

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

High-Class Bakers Tel. 2062
W. H. Pratt & Son
W. PEARSON PRATT, PROPRIETOR
Awarded Cups and Medals
Halifax Road Bakery, Cambridge

Robert Sayle & Co Ltd
CAMBRIDGE 4286
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

CANTERBURY

Charles E. Burgess
7 Mercery Lane and 58 Palace St.
Groceries—Provisions
of the Highest Standard

BEASLEYS
Dyers and Cleaners
Carpet Beaters
22-24 Stour Street Tel. 2833
47 St. George's Place, 41a St. Peters Street

S. W. Bligh
RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Consult us for
Electrical Supplies and installations
RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
1 and 2 North Lane Tel. 2295-6

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
Café
Luncheons
Teas
Continental Cakes
Home Made Chocolates
23 and 25 CLARENCE STREET
(Also King's Square, Gloucester)

DIAMOND
LAUNDRY
"De Luxe" and "Homestic" Services
PHONE 2146

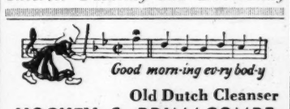
SHIRERS & LANCES LTD
FURNITURE
LINENS—FASHIONS
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

CROYDON PURLEY and District

PHONE CROYDON 4300
SAME DAY
CLEANERS LTD
VALETING CRAFTSMEN
19 London Road, Croydon
And at 126 George Street Tel. 6666
And at 44 High Street Tel. 6678
We greatly appreciate your custom

For Better Value Order
OXCROFT KING OF COALS
from
T. S. and C. PARRY
Coal and Coke Merchants
Boiler Fuel Specialists
6, Station Approach, & Croydon
Deliveries to all London districts
Readers of this paper receive special attention.

The HOUSE *of* SAVAAGE
George Street, Croydon
for
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains and Interior Painting and Decorating



Old Dutch Cleanser
HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE
The Addiscombe and Shirley
GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Items in this paper.

EASTBOURNE

Fruiterer
Florist
Greengrocer
F. T. D. A.
S. C. NASH
SOUTH STREET
Tel. 1225—1224

50, Terminus Rd., Eastbourne
38, Robertson St., Hastings
14, Western Road, Brighton

HARROW

BUSINESS AS USUAL
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
DRESS FABRICS
including the NEW TWEEDS
and useful plain shades
in WOOLLENS
F. C. MANNING
THE SILK SHOP
374 Station Road, Harrow
Phone Harrow 1218

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

New Rapid Dry Cleaners
21 LONDON ROAD
ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA
All garments, household
and soft furnishings
Urgent orders in few hours.
TEL. 1820

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & Co. LTD.
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II, for everything in
FASHIONS and FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 3181 (5 lines)

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- Furniture and Furnishings.
- Removals and Warehousing.
- Decorations, Indoor and Outdoor.
- Estimates Free.

KINgston 1001

ENGLAND

NORTHWOOD

Tailor and Furrier
TO LADIES and GENTLEMEN
Leslie Burrough Diploma 1923
TEMPLE HOUSE, CHESTER ROAD
NORTHWOOD, MIDDX. PHONE 661

NORWICH

WHY PAY MIDDLEMANS PROFIT — *buy*
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
31, LONDON ST., NORWICH

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd.
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE
Kendall
82 Branches
THE UMBRELLA AND RAINCOAT SPECIALISTS
126, High Street, OXFORD
21, Broad Street, READING

PAIGNTON

EVANS & SONS
Bakers and Confectioners
TORBAY ROAD PHONE 5048
One of the Nicest Cafes
in the District

BRAUND of PAIGNTON
GOWNS—MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett
and Reslaw Models

PINNER

THOMAS BROS.
For Drapery, Outfitting and Millinery
HATS MADE TO ORDER
Chilprufe and Rational Underwear
35 and 37 High Street Phone Pinner 80

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY
SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Redford Street Phone 2303 Plymouth

POOLE and District

Have All Your Cleaning Done by the People
ON THE SPOT
PARKSTONE
SAME DAY CLEANERS
10 POST OFFICE PARADE
First-class work, quick service, reasonable charges.
Phone 1229

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

Over 60 Depts.
Fashions, Furnishings
AT YOUR SERVICE
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing. Rest and Writing Rooms. Library. Golf School. Restaurant. Servants' Agency and Travel Bureau.
Handleys of Southsea Phone 2241

JOHN DYERS
60 DEPARTMENTS OF FASHIONS, FURNISHING AND MAN'S SHOP
KINGS ROAD
Tel. SOUTHSEA 2323

RICHMOND and District

Head Office and Bottling Dairies, Princes Street, Richmond. Branches at ST. MARGARETS, KEW, SHEEN, BARNES, PUTNEY and EALING.
Hornby & Clarke's Dairies
The Personal Home for the Best Milk Service
Local Farm
PETERSHAM
PRODUCERS of CERTIFIED MILK
FROM GUERNSEY COWS

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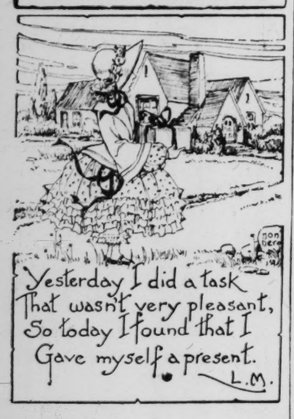


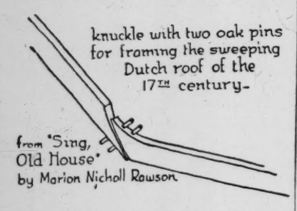
Did You Ever Wonder

How Buildings Can Be Erected Without Nails?

Houses and barns in the early days were erected without nails by making use of various devices in their stead. The timbers were dovetailed, dovetailed and pinned, joined with mortise and tenon (tongue and slot) and pinned, lashed together, and so on.

The round pins or pegs used in framing a building without nails were cut out by hand from oak or other hard wood, their diameter and length varying with the size and character of the timbers to be pinned. The method of using them included boring a hole with brace and bit through the timbers to be fastened together and hammering a tight-fitting pin into the hole.

To draw the joint tight and to keep the pin in place, the hole was sometimes bored on a slant and the


knuckle with two oak pins for framing the sweeping Dutch roof of the 17th century.
from "Sing, Old House" by Marion Nicholl Rawson

ends of the peg beveled so it would wedge itself in place. When properly cut and fitted, such pegs are stronger than nails and less likely to pull out.

Such construction methods are not used today, but "houses without nails" were built in the Appalachian region as late as 1890. The colonists in America built houses without nails because iron was costly, and because every nail, bolt, hinge, latch, and hook had to be made by hand by a blacksmith. An idea of how highly nails were regarded in colonial times may be gained from the fact that an early law in Virginia prohibited settlers from burning down a house (when they moved out of it) in order to salvage the nails it may have contained.

Cabins and barns were by no means the only structures to have been erected without nails. The tabernacle of the Mormon Church at Salt Lake City, Utah, as first constructed in 1867, was built without nails. The beams and trusses were held together by wooden pegs and rawhide strips or thongs, because iron spokes were not to be had in those days.

In some ways, pegs are better than nails. Iron expands with heat and contracts with the cold, and rusts with the passing years. In an all-wood house, if properly constructed, all the parts shrink and settle alike, and the house does not become racked by the unequal action of wood and iron, which is one reason why some houses "built without nails" have lasted so long. —**W. P. Keasbey.**

A Verse for Today . . .

For whatsoever is born of God overcometh the world: and this is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith.—I JOHN 5:4.

Daily Anecdote

Grateful

The venerable Athenaeum Club in London is noted for its ultra-dignified quiet and reserve more than for its social intercourse.

One day Sir James M. Barrie, one of its most valued members, was reaching out for a paper in the reading room when he accidentally collided with a retired professor. Sir James, with his usual courtesy, offered a kindly apology; whereupon the old gentleman pressed his hand warmly and exclaimed with deep feeling, "Sir, accept my thanks for those few kind words. I have been a member of this club for thirty years, and you are the first member who has ever spoken to me."

What They Say

That Fine Line

There is a fine line between being too aggressive and being confident of your own ability.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Industry and Progress

"Not only in providing material things, and thus raising the standard of living, did the American system prove itself, but also in spreading cultural benefits—in developing the finest system of public education in the world. A larger percentage of our young people are in school than in any other country. Under our American system we have paid the highest wages and these wages have purchased far more than in other countries. In a word, while other nations experimented, we in this country, with the free enterprise system as an integral part of our way of life, prospered more than any other nation."—Howard Coonley, 1940 Chairman of the Board of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Alphabet Puzzle

How many letters beginning with the letter shown can be applied to this picture? A careful search should reveal more than 45. Check your results with the list appearing elsewhere on this page.

Vocations

Rain-Kerchiefs

A woman makes what she calls "rain-kerchiefs"—squares of fine, bright-colored oiled silk in a generous size, pinked about the edges with a pair of pinking shears, and folded into a tiny bag of the same material. They can be tucked into the purse and pulled out to cover one's hat at the first sign of rain.

She has sold many of these clever kerchiefs at 50 cents each, selling from door to door and through shops and stores. — Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

In Achieving

My theory is that almost any man can do a great deal, if he will, by getting the utmost possible service out of the qualities that he actually possesses. — Theodore Roosevelt.

Footnotes to History

Not All U. S. Cabinet Officers Are Eligible

It is a common belief that United States Cabinet officers stand in undisputed line to succeed to the Presidential post, should vacancies occur, in the order of the creation of their departments. This is not so.

The Constitution does not provide for succession beyond the Vice-President. So, in order to avoid the possibility of confusion, should both President and Vice-President leave office, thus throwing the choice of a successor into Congress, there was passed in 1886 the Presidential Succession Act.

This Law provides that in case of the "removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President" to serve, the Cabinet officers of the departments then in existence, and specifically named in the Act, should be eligible for the Presidency. These were the Departments of State, Treasury, War, Justice, Post Office, Navy, and Interior. Therefore, the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, whose departments were set up in 1889, 1903, and 1913, respectively, do not qualify.

Furthermore, if any of the Cabinet leaders specified in the Act cannot fulfill the Constitutional requirements for holding the office of President (such as age and place of birth) they forfeit the right of succession.—**Joseph A. Moore.**

Party Fun

Who Am I?

This game gets a party off to a lively start and takes care of that awkward interval between the first and last arrival. The hostess has written on slips of paper the names of famous people: kings, writers, politicians, movie stars, etc. She pins a slip on the back of each guest where everyone else can see it, and each guest asks questions of another to be answered by "Yes" or "No," such as: "Am I a man?" "Am I living?" "Am I American?" etc., until he can guess the name pinned on his back. Then he comes back to the hostess for another slip which is added to the first one.

The person with the most names on his back is declared the winner.

Daily Quotation

LIFE without a plan,
As useless as the moment it began
Serves merely as a soil for discontent
To thrive in.
—COWPER.

In Lighter Vein

Hardly Enough

Secretary: "What did you have for lunch?"

Bookkeeper: "Three guesses."

Secretary: "No wonder you are so hungry."

Caught Short

Booking Clerk (at small village station): "You'll have to change twice before you get to York."

Villager (unused to traveling): "Goodness me! And I've only brought the clothes I be standing up in!"—Pearson's.

Compliment?

A lady had been looking for a friend for a long time without success. Finally, she came upon her in an unexpected way.

"Well," she exclaimed, "I've been on a perfect wild goose chase all day long, but thank goodness, I've found you at last."

One in the Hole—or Hole in One

It was his first day on the golf course, and after several shots he asked the caddies how he was doing.

"You're hitting them rather well," answered the patient caddie, "but not in the direction of the hole."

"Hole?" asked the novice. "What hole?"

Cabbages and Kings

● Torn currency is redeemed by the Treasury at full value if three-fifths of it is presented. ● The greatest number of words in the English language begins with the letter S. The least, with the letter X. ● New York City has the largest school system in the world —1,110,000 students and 38,000 teachers. ● We see the sun going down, but it's only the horizon coming up. ● Uncle Sam handles nearly 10 million pieces of parcel post each year. ● The coastline of Maine—about 3,000 miles—is only 225 miles by plane. ● There is enough power locked up in a pound of coal to do as much work as a man does in a day. ● Paint used in the United States every year would cover a fence 500 feet high encircling the earth.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Fostering Good Will

Los Angeles

Garden lovers and horticultural groups in Southern California have found a way to do their bit toward the building of Latin-American friendship.

They have established contact with members of the Pan-American Society of Tropical Research in Quito, Ecuador, and are exchanging packets of flower seeds.

Under the terms of the exchange, garden enthusiasts here send a package of their favorite flower seeds and an American dime. After several weeks, they receive in return a packet of Passiflora millissima or passion flower seeds and a 10-centavo coin as a souvenir.

Alphabet Puzzle Answers

Smoke, sailor, sand, skunk, seagull, skis, store, silkworm, string, swallow, seal, salamander, sailboat, swallow, sea lion, sailfish, spider, sable, swift, salmon, sea urchin, swan, snakebird, snake, steamer, sea anemone, stork, schooner, scorpion, scallop, shell, snail, starfish, sleight, star, squirrel, scarf, snow, sparrow, setter.

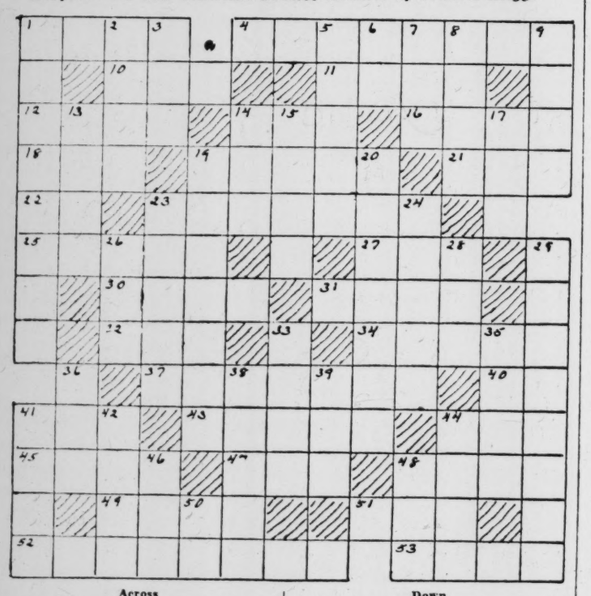
When Crows Carried Mail

Crows were employed in ancient times as letter carriers.

Manly Manners

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What was Hebrew name of the evangelist Mark?
4—Who is the Franciscan friar who undertakes to marry Romeo and Juliet?
10—What adjective suffix means "like"?
11—What is said to have a noiseless foot?
12—You associate what with a husking bee?
14—What is 22nd letter of Greek alphabet?
16—What is a pedicel?
18—Attila was King of whom (sing.)?
19—What Irish novelist wrote "Ulysses"?
21—Ocean.
22—What is a plural ending?
23—If you visited Zeitz, whom would you see?
25—Western Asiatics have always cherished what as badge of dignity or manhood?
27—Who was a prophet at the time of David?
30—April has much of what?
31—What is a viscous substance?
32—Terminate.
34—Who is author of "Israfel"?
37—Who discovered New Zealand (poss.)?
40—What is 14th letter of Greek alphabet?
41—Would you sew, row, or eat a furbelow?
43—What breed of dog is used in the chase?
44—Small part in a drama is what?
45—What is a short-necked river duck?
47—Keats wrote "Ode to a Grecian ——."
48—What Roman patriot was born 234 B. C.?
49—What is receptacle prepared by a bird?
51—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
52—Joseph was sold as slave to whom?
53—What mountain was piled upon Pelion by Aloadae?

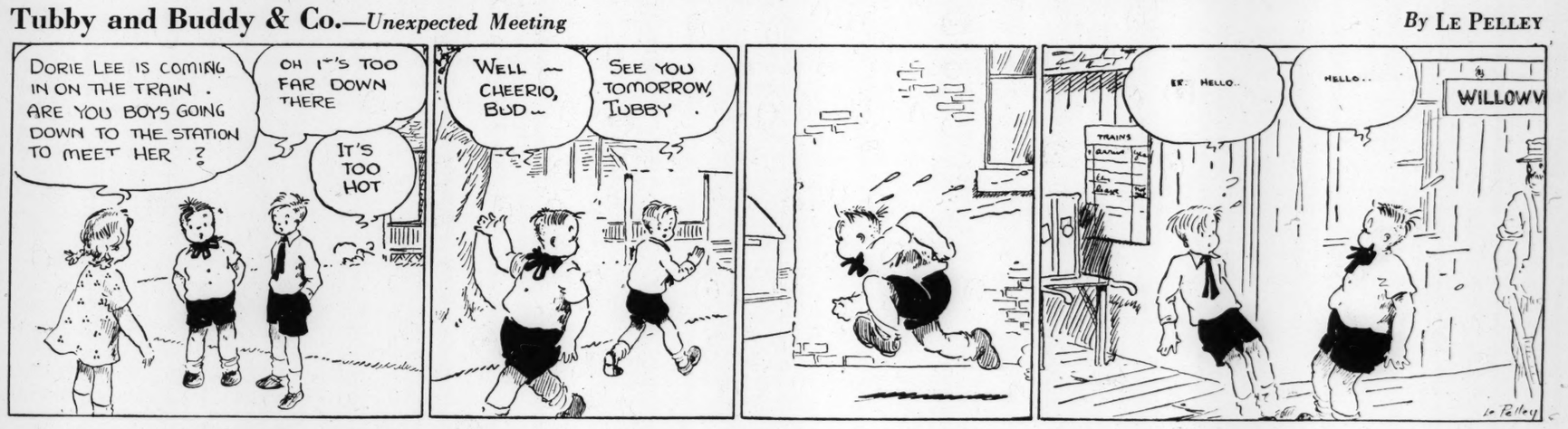
Down

1—Who was mother of Moses?
2—Little Boy Blue carried what?
3—Who was father of one of Moses' faithful spies?
5—What is a city of N. Y.?
6—What State of U. S. is smallest in size (abbr.)?
7—What is a river of Germany?
8—Fishermen mend what?
9—What is first name of Mme. Calve, French operatic soprano?
13—What river of England flows to Humber?
14—What is brightest star in various constellations?
15—What is a song of praise?
17—Snakelike fish is what?
19—Who was mother of the King Josiah?
20—Scarborough is one of principal watering places of what country?
23—Who was 18th President of U. S.?
24—Jonathan was whose son?
26—Exist.
28—What is the Diamond State (abbr.)?
29—What lake is southwest of Lake Winnipeg, Canada?
33—What is a river of Asia?
35—What do you call departure of a player from stage?
36—What is middle name of Edgar Masters?
38—If you were in Monterry, Mex., in what direction would you travel to reach Mexico City?
39—What was Mary Lamb's middle name?
41—What is a scale or staff degree in music?
42—Penury is what?
44—What is Pogner's singing voice in "Die Meistersinger"?
46—What is a garland of Hawaii?
48—Cry or call of doves.
50—Where is Oviedo (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

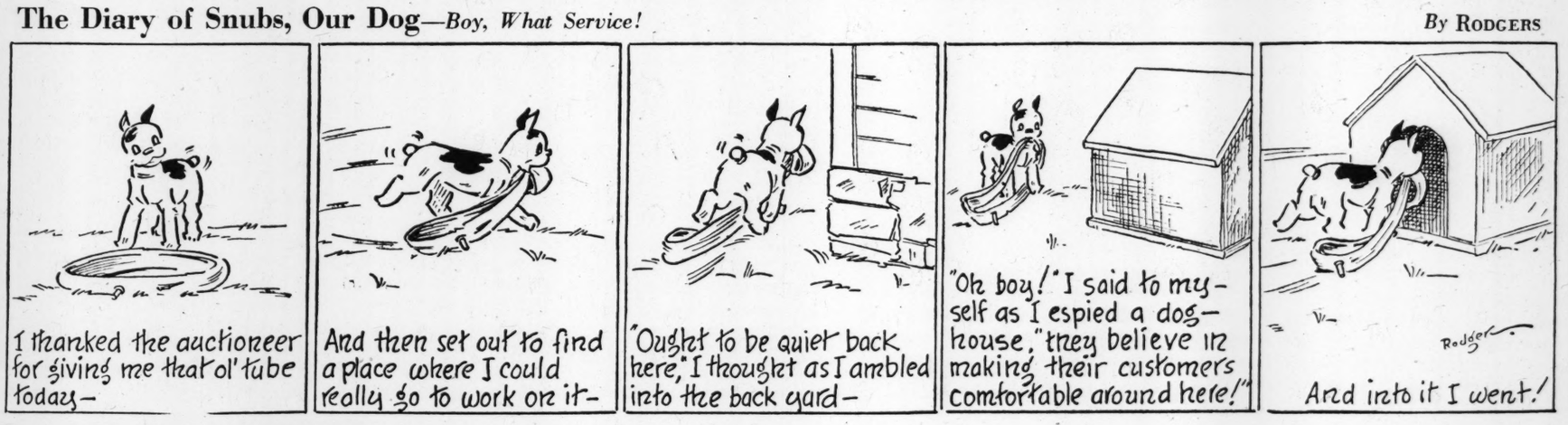
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Unexpected Meeting*

By LE PELLEY


DORIE LEE IS COMING IN ON THE TRAIN . ARE YOU BOYS GOING DOWN TO THE STATION TO MEET HER ?
OH I'M TOO FAR DOWN THERE
IT'S TOO HOT
WELL — CHEERIO, BUD —
SEE YOU TOMORROW, TUBBY .
ER HELLO..
HELLO..
WILLOWV
TRAINS
Le Pelley

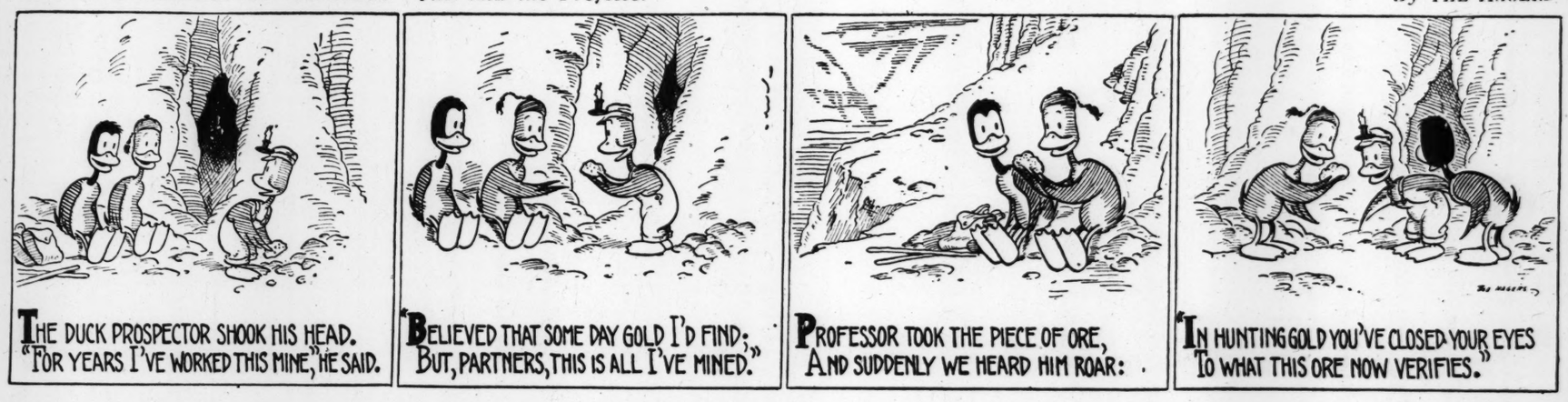
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Boy, What Service!*

By RODGERS


I thanked the auctioneer for giving me that ol' tube today—
And then set out to find a place where I could really go to work on it—
"Ought to be quiet back here," I thought as I ambled into the back yard—
"Oh boy!" I said to myself as I espied a dog-house, "they believe in making their customers comfortable around here!"
Rodgers
And into it I went!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Just Ask the Professor*

By THE HAGERS


THE DUCK PROSPECTOR SHOOK HIS HEAD. "FOR YEARS I'VE WORKED THIS MINE," HE SAID.
"BELIEVED THAT SOME DAY GOLD I'D FIND; BUT, PARTNERS, THIS IS ALL I'VE MINED."
PROFESSOR TOOK THE PIECE OF ORE, AND SUDDENLY WE HEARD HIM ROAR:
"IN HUNTING GOLD YOU'VE CLOSED YOUR EYES TO WHAT THIS ORE NOW VERIFIES."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Balkan "Peace"—Nazi Style

Peace did not come to the Balkans when Russia, dictating the treaty of San Stefano, drew the short-lived outlines of the "great Bulgaria" of 1878.

Peace does not come to the Balkans as Germany, dictating the current negotiations with Rumania, seeks for Hungary the return of a major portion of Transylvania.

Nor has peace come to the Balkans this week as Rumania, under the varying pressures of uneasy Nazi-Soviet diplomacy, agreed in all but final form to cede Southern Dobruja to Bulgaria.

For the Dobrujan settlement itself considerable could be said. Under happier circumstances it might well contribute materially to Balkan pacification. Southern Dobruja remains predominantly Bulgar in population and its economy no less important to Bulgaria than it has been to Rumania.

But in the transfer, the chief problem of the Balkans would be intensified rather than assuaged. Rival imperialisms are again redrawing the Balkan boundaries.

The hint from Berlin is that all will be well if a "great power" be permitted to order the affairs of Southeastern Europe. So thought the Czars. So thought the Turks. Nor is the current motive more humanitarian. For Germany's primary concern is to protect its eastern front against disturbance and to safeguard the resources of the Southeast for the Reich's war machine.

Thus the issue is not whether immediate justice has been done to Bulgaria or Rumania. In Transylvania the problems of Maygar and Szekely populations will find no permanent hope on maps redrawn under the eye of a German observer.

For these areas—not in the war yet not in peace—await the final outcome of the major conflict. Imperialist solutions have proved futile. Leaving the Balkans to simmer in their own rivalries has proved inadequate. Totalitarian domination would combine both evils. The only approach to solution lies in a world free enough to permit the search for some form of economic federalism and racial tolerance.

No Act of War

Intentionally or unintentionally something of a smoke screen has been laid down around the proposal to sell American destroyers to Great Britain.

One question over which much murk has settled is that of legality. Senator Lee of Oklahoma said the other day that Senators appeared ready to debate that issue "until Christmas." Eminent lawyers have given learned opinions on both sides. The question will be settled by public opinion.

One point on which the layman ought to be able to decide quickly is the claim of opponents that for America to sell destroyers to Britain would be "an act of war." Those versed in international law can argue the technicalities as long as they like. We believe the ordinary citizen only wants to know whether such sale would put the United States into war.

To us the plain answer is, No. The last thing the Nazis wish is to draw America into the war. If they wanted to take on the United States at this stage they could find ways to do it—as they have found whenever they considered it useful to bring other countries in. They would have no more excuse for calling sale of destroyers through private contractors an act of war than the sale of army planes and guns already made by this method.

We do not believe patriotic opponents of the sale of destroyers really wish to strain international law to fit the purposes of the totalitarians. That was done when Germany and Italy intervened in Spain under the "non-intervention" farce. The surest way to make international law mean something is to help stop the anarchy produced by those who recognize no law but force.

Let public opinion be clear as to where the real interests of the United States and of world order lie in this issue and there will be no danger of playing the totalitarians' game with "talky-talk" over technicalities.

Three companies sponsored by the Farm Security Administration are writing life insurance on mules down South. The policies are sold to the owner rather than to the mule itself. Possibly this is just as well, for there is a little uncertainty as to just what a mule might do after the seventeenth agent had deferentially inquired whether he had provided for his family under all—er, uh—eventualities.

Registration of Aliens

On Tuesday at post offices throughout the land there will begin the registration of all aliens living in the United States. It is important that public thought should not attach any stigma or odium to this necessary and proper provision for the national safety. By far the greater number of unnaturalized residents in America are law-abiding, well-behaved, and loyal people.

They are loyal enough, indeed, to be willing to report their movements to the Government, as required by the new act, in order that any whose activities are dubious may be the more readily singled out. The requirement of fingerprinting no longer has any sinister signification. Thousands of thoroughly respectable people every year have their fingerprints taken as a matter of identification. Police departments declare its wider use by citizens would be a protection to the honest.

Some aliens doubtless fear economic hardship if they cannot hasten through their applications for naturalization. Many firms working on defense contracts naturally desire or consider themselves obliged to employ only citizens, but even in these cases permission can be obtained to keep experienced and trusted workers who are registered aliens.

In short, every care should be taken to do no injustice to persons who are perfectly loyal to their land of residence. Registration is not intended to connote suspicion and should not do so; it provides simply a means of checking up on any who throw suspicion on themselves by their other actions.

A Warning in "Victory"

United States troops, it will be heartening to Americans to know, have inflicted a crushing defeat upon an invading army in the vicinity of Ogdensburg, N. Y. That is, they have done so in the opinion of military judges who have been observing the movements and counting up scores.

The full account of what has occurred is even more reassuring since it makes clear that both sides in this encounter are American Regular Army and National Guard troops, divided into "Black" and "Blue" forces for simulated attack and defense in the largest practice maneuvers ever held in the United States. Moreover, the operations in upper New York State have had their counterpart in similar training "battles" in Minnesota, the Pacific Northwest and the South.

So much for the encouraging aspects. What no one who treasures American safety can feel very set up about is the lamentable lack of modern war equipment shown in these maneuvers as affecting even the Regular Army and especially the National Guard. Here are anti-aircraft units without anti-aircraft guns, infantry without the long-promised Garand automatic rifles, and machine gun companies obliged to use lengths of pipe in lieu of machine guns. A few Army tanks have been available but a larger part of the mobile forces has consisted of motor-trucks—some of them hired ice trucks—with placards on their sides to indicate that they were supposed to represent tanks. The "dive bombers" in the New York State exercises were light observation planes.

Some of this simulation of weapons is all very well in the course of training for movement, but in actual emergency the service of supply is acutely, even critically, important. A charge of snorting, iron-clad tanks is not stopped by a battalion of ice trucks, nor is a length of pipe a very satisfactory weapon at half-mile range.

The obvious warning in all this is that, considering the world situation today, the United States needs to speed with every possible energy and resource the industrial phases of its defense program. Arms and equipment must be supplied not only for tens of thousands but for hundreds of thousands of men. The Defense Commission is moving apparently with considerable dispatch, but many would like to see more immediate evidence of progress. America should have quickly an Army equipped in keeping with the abilities of a highly industrialized Nation.

Wendell Willkie says American liberalism not only reforms things but makes things. Certainly America could do with a revival of the free spirit of pioneers who not only sought to make things better but to make better things than the next fellow.

Our Readers Say—

Conscription and Destroyers

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Americans seem to be stumbling over an objectionable noun.

The opponents of compulsory selective national service are playing up the word "conscription" which has unfortunate associations. The principle of selection for national service should be adopted as the policy of our democracy. Our citizens want to be assured of a square deal, however, free from political pressures and favoritism.

Of vital importance at this time is the recognition on our part that if we will squarely face the moral issue and do everything within our power to defeat the assault on the British Islands, conscription may not be necessary.

Why do we hesitate about sending destroyers to Britain? Has it been shown that this would in any manner weaken our defense?

We would also do well at this juncture to stand by that nation which alone in all the world may be said to share with this nation a common language and a kinship of ideals and institutions. JOHN W. KIPLINGER

Columbus, Ohio.

Veterans and Service

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

H. M. in his recent letter in the Monitor decries making men who served in the last war serve again.

As one who tries to shape public opinion and as a veteran now 59, who served in the last war and was cited for Conspicious and Meritorious Service, may I state how a typical veteran feels.

I was beyond draft age in the last war and I had three children. I have six children now, and six grandchildren, and I would gladly go again, and have proven it. I am told I am too much above the age. I had to fight to get in the last war.

Real veterans do not seek excuses or pretexts to avoid service. They saw war's awfulness face to face, and—if they can save the remnants of decency they will fight again. When we went they were sinking transports before they got over. To many it seemed as though we would not even land in France, but we went—the word was Forward!

LAWRENCE F. DEUTZMAN
Editor, the Messengers and Mirror
Smithtown, L. I., New York.

"Britain to India"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your editorial titled "Britain to India," you call attention to some things in the conditions of India that too closely resemble conditions in the United States. Certainly the United States has far too much concern with its own political problems to pay sufficient attention to conditions in England and in Europe.

If we Americans could dismiss our own problems perhaps we could then give more help to Great Britain in her struggle with Germany. I do not mean necessarily that we should send an army to England, it is too late for that anyway, but we ought certainly to be giving freely to Great Britain encouragement and money where money will do any good. It would be far better to use some of the gold buried in Kentucky in helping Great Britain than it would be to keep it where it is.

Bustins Island, Maine. A. G. BAKER

Props

Labor and Output, Under a Defense Program

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with interest your able editorial commenting on the necessity of national unity in the prosecution of the defense program, which all patriotic Americans will applaud.

You state that it would not be surprising if the Walsh-Healey Act and the hour limits of the Fair Labor Standards Act would have to be modified, presumably to permit the working of overtime hours in a concentrated effort to increase industrial output.

May I call your attention to the fact that both these laws, unlike the French forty-hour week law which was a rigid restriction permitting no overtime by the individual worker, are flexible statutes very carefully designed to permit needed elasticity. There is no prohibition whatever on the number of hours per day or per week which can be worked by an individual workman. Twenty-four hours a day or 200 a week can legally be worked if overtime is paid beyond 8 hours a day and 40 hours a week. I think it is generally recognized, however, that there comes a point beyond which efficiency is not gained by long hours of work.

With the vast reserve of unskilled and semi-skilled, and to some extent skilled, workers who are now seeking work, there ought to be no difficulty in industry going on a multiple shift basis where it is not now so operating. There may be some bottlenecks where it will be necessary to work skilled crews overtime, but there is no reason why they should not be paid for it, as is being done even in Britain today under a far greater emergency than we ourselves fortunately are under at the moment.

During the last war great inefficiency resulted from the competition among industries and between industries and the government for labor because of the absence of any equalized standards. The overtime requirement beyond the 40-hour shift ought to stabilize industrial conditions and prevent workers unduly from being attracted to industrial operations which are not vital to the defense program simply because the labor conditions are more favorable. The overtime requirement will tend to keep labor satisfied that its rights and opportunities will be equal all along the industrial front and will reassure it that the defense program will not be used as an illegitimate excuse to deprive it of standards which have been painfully built up over a long period of time.

If these basic guarantees are continued there is no question in my mind that the nation can confidently face whatever prospect may be in store for it with the calm assurance that its working population will give their utmost devotion to the cause and that the industrial machine will function smoothly. L. METCALFE WALLING,

Administrator, Division of Public Contracts, Department of Labor.

Washington

Drafting

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I believe The Christian Science Monitor takes the long look ahead and leads its readers to think beyond the moment. It has been suggested that along with the proposal to compel college students of military age to take military training, we might suggest that they be drafted also for the same interval of time, to study international problems in schools such as the Wellesley Institute of International Relations. Why not prepare for peace as well as war?

(MRS.) E. F. CHAMPNEY

Greenfield, Mass.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Far Above Rubies"

This is a picture of Margaret. You see her every now and then. She stands out above the crowd because she's just a little more courageous and generous, a little more gay and persevering than the rest of us.

The Margaret I know lives on a farm. She always is up before 6 o'clock in the morning. Ten o'clock at night is a late hour for her. She can do everything on the farm.

She climbs high ladders and thins peaches. She picks cherries and can carry a lug or two for a good distance without tiring. She puts up all kinds of vegetables for the winter use of her family. In just a little while she can beat up as good a cake as any you ever ate. Date-filled cookies are a specialty of hers, too.

Friends drop in on her often because they like her. If the weather is almost unbearably hot, Margaret says, "There'll be a breeze in from Lake Michigan soon. That lake's never failed me yet."

Or if piercing winds of a northern winter cut through her topcoat as she brings in wood, she merely adds, "Well, these loads of wood certainly keep me warm."

But Margaret doesn't ignore difficulties. She's just—well, as I said, just a little more courageous and gay, persevering and generous than the rest of us.

* * *

The first time I saw Margaret she was a small dark object driving a tractor on the upper alfalfa field of a North Michigan farm. Many farm women work in the fields, but the trouble was that I had just seen some newsreel pictures of young German girls learning to be beasts of burden for their Nazi superiors. Thus, it was rather difficult to reconcile a similar sight in our country where the usual place of a woman is behind a stove, a desk, or a counter in a store.

A day or two later I saw Margaret again. Her black hair was coiled loosely on her neck. Her strong young body leaned over the wood stove. This time she was cold packing some vegetables, beans perhaps, or it may have been beets; small matter. A more appropriate occupation for a woman than field work!

While Margaret was in the kitchen I went into the living room and saw to my surprise a grand piano. Before she had married, she had studied voice. She sang solos in her community and was fairly on the way to an interesting musical career. But not a singing lesson had she enjoyed for the past ten years.

With all the household cares and some of the farm work and two little girls to look after, this phase of her life was limited to infrequent solos, solos to which she played her own accompaniment in a tiny church near by.

I looked around the house and noticed the playthings and odd pieces of little girls' clothing strewn about.

"Don't look too closely," urged Margaret as she lifted the steaming jars of vegetables out of the cooker. "Somehow I just don't have the time to train the girls the way I should about picking up after themselves. But did you know that Mary will begin her piano lessons next week? And Ann is starting to school!"

Without thinking, I rather unkindly suggested, "You'll have lots more time to do things around the house with both girls in school, won't you?"

She glanced at me a bit shamefacedly, "Guess what I've been counting on doing this fall and winter? Going out with John and helping him bring in the wood. The trees are always so pretty with snow on their branches, and you know I'd much rather be outside than in."

* * *

Margaret surprised me one day by asking the pronunciation of a word, something about the difference, if any, between the verb and the noun, "address." I explained as best I could. Then she remarked about a colloquialism, "all through," wondering if her use of it was peculiar to that section of Michigan.

It was her curiosity, not her questions, that interested me. She will never stop growing mentally, even though time for formal studying may not be available.

I remember one evening spent with her and John. The high light of the entertainment was culling the mail order catalogues, planning imaginary winter wardrobes. During this planning she un-selfconsciously remarked, "Do you know, I haven't had a new dress for three years? Even that one was given me by my sister, but I don't know what I'd do with dresses anyway. I prefer John's worn-out overalls."

A bushel of peas remained to be shelled on a day that had been filled with picking cherries and thinning peaches.

"Let me help," I suggested somewhat half-heartedly, for expert or even satisfactory pea shelling is not one of my skills.

"Oh, no," she cheerfully answered, "we don't hand shell them. I just put them through the wringer of the electric washer and they're done in a hurry. Here, lay these clothes on the kitchen table while I get the peas."

I was on the verge of belittling this operation when it went into effect so successfully that I just sat down and gaped while the pods sputtered on one side and the peas dropped untouched into the tub.

The last day I was in Michigan I went up to the farm to see her. We said good-by. As I went out the rough, gravel driveway, I heard her call, "Mary, watch Ann now, while I go out and plow under the asparagus."

This is Margaret. Perhaps you know a Margaret, too. J. T.

The Wide Horizon

We Need a New Calendar

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

I was quite thankful last spring to the merchants and tradespeople who presented me with calendars at the year-end, for the calendars were very good to me. They decreed such an early Easter my wife decided she'd do without a new spring outfit.

Perhaps the stores would have preferred a late Easter. Perhaps they would like a late Easter every year. Maybe everyone would. But just as long as we go on year after year with an 18th century calendar, our culture and modern streamlined business must bow before custom and inconvenience.

What's wrong with it? Well, for one thing, whoever suggested that Easter should swing across the calendar through an arc of six weeks, following the formula, "the Sunday after the first full moon after the Vernal equinox"?

Not only must merchants study the calendar and the long-range weather prediction carefully before ordering or not ordering stock for an enthusiastic or frozen Easter parade, (anywhere from March 22 to April 25) but business men of all fields consciously or unconsciously pay for calendar vagaries.

It was good to have a vacillating Easter in the days when pilgrimages to the Holy Land on foot were popular, and weary travelers needed the light of a full moon to travel by, but the need of 321 A. D. is not that of 1940.

* * *

If our antique calendar were merely a nuisance, it might be tolerated, but the management and control of modern business, science, education, commerce, agriculture and labor is accomplished on the basis of statistical data. The additional work required to juggle figures around to fit calendar inequalities can be translated directly into dollars.

It makes as big a difference in some concerns whether there are four or five paydays in a month, as it does in most families. In 1936, February had one of those fifth paydays, rare it's true for such a runt month, but it spelled the last straw for at least one concern tossed in the financial storm.

There's really no need for February to be so slighted. Once upon a time it was as big as the others but Julius Caesar stole a day for his month of July, and then Augustus Caesar took another for August. That leaves fewer "covers" for one chilly month, while the rest revel in 30 or 31 suns.

Other divisions of the year suffer likewise. Dividing the year of 365 days, six hours, nine minutes and 9.6 seconds into halves, (according to the calendar) we have in the first half either 181 or 182 days and the last half, 184. Divide it into quarters for statistical reasons and there are from 90 to 93 days in each.

There are other troubles, too. The year never begins on the same week-day twice in succession. Month dates and days of the week never correspond and months do not necessarily have the same number of Sundays, Fridays or Saturdays. School vacations and summer vacation schedules are never the same. In fact only once every twenty-eight years does the calendar go through an exact reproduction.

* * *

Contrary to popular belief the calendar isn't a static institution. Eduard Meyer in 1904 advanced the year 4231 B. C. as the probable date of the calendar's birth, but according to Director Emeritus H. E. Winlock of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, even ancient Egypt's calendar couldn't have emerged suddenly but bloomed and prospered from very primitive beginnings.

Probably it depended initially upon the cycle of the Nile's annual rise and fall. At first it was undoubtedly a simple division of the year into three seasons, flood, spring and low water or harvest, according to Dr. Winlock. The 4231 B. C. date was advanced because that was the year the flood came at the same time the sun rose far enough to the east of Sirius, the dog star, for that body to be seen above the horizon just before sunrise.

Of all the plans advocated for a 20th-century change in the calendar, perhaps that of the World Calendar Association is best, for it would accurately adjust many of the present difficulties with the least radical changes. Sponsored by natural scientists and businessmen alike, it calls for 12 months, the first in each quarter to have 31 days and the last two to have 30. Year-End Day or December Y, follows December 30, and Leap Year Day when it comes along will be June L, following June 30. Both would be legal holidays. Here would be a perpetual calendar, with all the years alike and all quarters equal. Furthermore, one can keep track of the days of the week upon which important dates fall.

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